Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1923. TWO ANNAS

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Dep.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru	T. Fuwashima	7947	3 Jan.	19 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeuji	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	5863	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Sujiawa	5939	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alise Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
41, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo. Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane. Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,220
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,80,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
AmballaCity	Hyderabad (Sind)	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara
Bombay	Jammu	(Dessete Montgomery),
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DEB RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,62,112/8

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD and SILVER imported.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

W. T. JONES.
Manager.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

J. C. BOSE.
The Secretary, or The Chief Agents,
369, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
369, Bowbazar Street.
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,86,506
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE
Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY, No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for National High School, Nadiad GRADUATE, with Mathematics, Science. Apply with terms to the MANAGER.
A R5991.

WANTED—A B. Sc. as TUTOR in Chemistry for the National Medical College. Apply immediately in person between 12 & 4 to SUPERINTENDENT, National Medical College, 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay, No. 10.
A15313.

WANTED.—For leading British Export Firm, an expert BROKER or SALESMAN with real experience in general Indian produce. Good salary and commission to suitable man. Replies to Box No. 8881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" will be treated confidentially.
A 15289

WANTED.—A Hindu UNDERGRADUATE for Correspondence and Auditing Vernacular accounts for two hours daily. Apply Box No. 8885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5969

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, preferable a school master knowing French as a teacher to coach up a boy learning Sixth Standard for one hour in the evening. Please apply stating pay to Box No. 8886, Advt.. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5971

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadesh Manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

WANTED—A PARSEE GRADUATE, experienced in Commercial correspondence, to do correspondence and other sundry work in a respectable Parsee family. One conversant with law preferred. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No 8879, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5955

WANTED CANVASSERS—On pay an Commission to sell Preference shares Punjab Industrial Bank, Ltdo., Lahore, carrying 8½ per cent guaranteed Dividend Apply to MANAGING AGENT.
A 15145

WANTED.—By first class English Export House, a GUARANTEED BROKER, with special knowledge of Wool, Cotton Seeds, and Indian produce. Replies to Box No 8880, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle" will be treated in strict confidence.
A 15288

WANTED.—An experienced P. W. INSPECTOR for laying and supervising railway line work in places outside Bombay. Apply with certificates and pay required before the 10th of January to the MANAGER "TATA CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd., Building Department, Love Lane, Mazgaon."
A 15297

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & CO., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours. Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Type writing by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up, and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
B

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WEAVING MASTER, knowing erection seeks an EMPLOYMENT in any well-known Mills; write to the Box No. 8888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R5974

A GUJARATI, UNDERGRADUATE TYPIST (Touch System.) can spare two hours or more daily. Any suitable time. Apply. Box No. 8892 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5983.

A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, with experience as Store-keeper and Accountant, Bank Head clerk, Clerk in P.W.D. wants situation Excellent testimonials. Please reply Box No. 8891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5979.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date convenience and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot.
C R5974

TO LET ON LONG or SHORT LEASE—A very substantial and commodious FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, situated in a most central part of the city at Girgaum, with a floor space aggregating in all of about 13,000 square feet (one-half of the ground floor and two upper floors) suitable for Schools, offices, Newspaper Presses, etc. Apply Box No. 8872 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
C. R.5945.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET at Santa Cruz on Ghor Bunder Road, the GROUND FLOOR of an airy bungalow for high class Hindoos only. Apply to JAYANTILAL & SON, Jewellers, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
C R15985.

ONE big HALL quite independent and well ventilated, useful for shroff traders, School Institution, Offices, is to be let. Please apply for rent and other particulars—to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO. LD No. 50/52, Shaikh Memon Street, Mangaldas Market, Opposite Juma Masjid, Bombay.
C R5890

OFFICES TO BE LET at Forbes Street, opp. Jewish Synagogue, Apply to IRANI RESTAURANT on the premises or correspond to A. G. IRANI, Post Box. No. 126, Bombay.
C R5986.

TO LET on a long lease, either for a FACTORY or for GARAGES, etc., a vacant PLOT OF LAND of about 3500 sq. yds., also motor garages at Rs. 40 at Tardeo Road Opp. Adamji Peerbhoy's Mills. For Rent etc., apply to TULSIDAS MORARJI, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R5[illegible]

TO LET.—At Borivli, GROUND FLOOR, One block, measuring 300 sq. ft. 15 minutes' walk from Station on Gorai Road. Babai. Rent Rs. 15 for Hindu couple only. Apply VASANTRAO SHANKER SANE.
C R5981.

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 76 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises.
C.15295.

WANTED—A high class HINDOO TENANT for a newly built 5 Room Tenament at a healthy place at Andheri—Independent Privy and Bath—Two Water Taps—About ten minutes walk from Station. Apply to Box No. 300 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

TO BE LET for immediate occupation residential rooms near Dhobi Talao in a new Building and spacious godown at Moreland Road, Apply sharp M K PALIA, Apollo St., Bombay.
C R5965

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—Richmond coonor Nilghiri hills with 1 acre of LAND. Price Rs. 50,000. Enquire Mrs. L. R. EVANS, COONOOR.
G R5944

FOR SALE—STALISFIELD, SPRING FIELD, COONOOR, Double storied pucca built English house, 3 reception, sitting hall, good verandah, 5 bedrooms, 4 bath (Porcelain bath and water laid on) 1 dressing room, large landing (suitable for billiard room or another bedroom). Furnished as an English country house in perfect order. Ample and convenient Offices, Garage, Stabling and godowns, in 6 acres. Quite secluded lovely garden and views. High position. Unlimited Water Supply. Price One Lakh. Apply Mrs. PILCHER as above.
G R5989.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—RENAULT (best French make), 40-50 B.H.P., 7 seater, Touring body, only little used, complete with C.A.V. lighting set and in complete working order, princely car, going cheap due to owner's transfer. ITALA, 30-35 B.H.P., 4 cylinder with Zanana body, best for Princes, a nice car, going cheap. Apply THE ASIAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R5860

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 36, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
6

ELECTRICAL MOTORS from 5 to 50 H. P., A. C. 400 volts supply at reduced rates. For prices and particulars please write to THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 150, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
JB R5983

MACHINERY FOR SALE—9 B.H.P. Crossley, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National Oil Engines second-hand delivery from stock. New 16 feet long gap bed screw cutting gap bed lathe by Loudon Bros., also 18 feet second-hand lathe, 10in. stroke slotting machine, 3 feet radial drilling machine. Deliveries from stock, 24, 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes semi-Diesel crude Oil Engines with selfstarters, tanks, pipes, arriving beginning of January, also several 7, 9 and 13 H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines. Very little used. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

25 WINS 42 PLACES !!

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 1st to 5th Extra Meetings (43 races) have been—

1st Extra—5 WINS, 5 PLACES.
2nd Extra—5 WINS, 11 PLACES.
3rd Extra—7 WINS, 7 PLACES.
4th Extra—4 WINS, 10 PLACES.
5th Extra—4 WINS, 9 PLACES.

For future Meetings, address Post Box 899, G.P.O., BOMBAY.
S R5980.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Book-keeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

IF your wish to pass Inter Exam., N.V.T. & London Chamber of Commerce, join Morning & Evening Commercial Classes (of M. C. Coyajie, B.A., teacher, B. J. College of Commerce) Manek Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road.
M R5967.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND High Speed Classes for Shorthand Writers and Reporters will begin from 8th January. Classes are conducted by Professional expert of 18 years' experience. Apply PRINCIPAL, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, Opp. Whiteaways.
M R5978.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—One LOST DOG of good breed. Owners is requested to pay charges. Apply Box No. 8889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
PB R5976

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHAT IS THAT?—Which wonderfully removes WHITE ANTS from everywhere and is an excellent remedy against all kinds of insects. In short it does every thing. It is "CRANCO" WHITE ANT SOLUTION the safest, cheapest, and disinfectant. Price Rs. 3-8 per gallon. THE ENGINEERING STORES DEPOT, DELHI.
T R5880.

SALE.—Best English Make LEATHER BELTING 2", 3½", 4". Reeds. 52, 56, 60, 72 counts, all sizes. Write to SUNDERLAL & CO., 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R5982.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case New,	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80,	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer,	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. 140, Brief,	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond,	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3 Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, Latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size,	250
Remington 10 Visible Rs. 175, 200, 220,	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	
Gujarati Remington 9 Brief little used	200

Nicolla and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS. Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 225. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate, Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 267, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that a school in Dentistry will be started in connection with the above college of Bombay on the 14th January, 1923. Fee for matriculates seeking admission is Rs. 60 per term to be paid in advance. Fees for the Medical graduates may be learned on enquary. Fee of Rs. 5 must accompany every application for admission. This fee will be returned if the application is not entertained.

For particulars apply to:—The CLERK of THE COLLEGE or the undersigned.

A. P. KOTHARE,
Principal.
C15298

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET.

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND.
36, Kazi Sayad St., Mandvi,
Bombay No. 9.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MATRON at Rs. 275 and a fully qualified Nurse at Rs. 200-5-230 at the Arthur Road Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

Furnished quarters with a common dining room and service free will be provided with an Uniform Allowance of Rs. 15 in both appointments.

These appointed will be required to contribute to the expenses of a common mess. Apply stating age, nationality, present occupation and previous experience, to the Executive Health officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of not more than 3 testimonials, and must reach this office not later than 10th January, 1923.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 23rd December 1922.
C.15247.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for half year ending 30th September, 1922, Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per share, free of Income Ta will be paid on and after the 3rd Janua 1923, at the Company's Registered Offi Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bomba on production of share certificates between hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on w days, and on Saturdays between hours of 12 Noon to 1 p.m. (S.T.) to the shareholders whose names appear on th Company's Books on the 15th December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Compan will be CLOSED from the 15th to 23rd D cember 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (INDIA) LIMITED
Agents.
C15037

NOTICE.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REQUISITION RECEIVED FROM SHAREHOLDERS.

To

The DIRECTORS of

The David Mills Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned Shareholders in the abovenamed Company holding in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of the issued capital of the said Company upon which all calls or other sums due have been paid, do hereby require you to convene at the earliest date possible an Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company for the purpose of passing the following special resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for Article 35, namely:
"The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the Company has a lien, and in the case of shares not fully paid up, may refuse to register a transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve."
(b) The words "who has been duly registered for two months previous to the general meeting" shall be omitted from Article 97.

In the event of the above resolution being passed as an Extraordinary Resolution at the first meeting we require you to convene a second Extraordinary General Meeting for confirming the said resolution.

Bombay, 30th November, 1922.

(Sd.) Mathradas Goculdas.
(Sd.) S. N. Pochkhanawala.
(Sd.) Dattaram Venayek.
(Sd.) Louis F. Tucker
and
F. W. Goodhand.
(Sd.) Mansukhlal Chhaganlal.
(Sd.) Sitaram Sivram.

Pursuant to the above requisition, notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The David Mills Co., Ltd., will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, 1923, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), when the abovenoted Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Dated 16th December, 1922.
C15158

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

S. S. "PANGIN"—"DAMAO"—"INDIA"—"GOA"—"DIU". LATE NUMADIA—BRISBANE—VORWAERTS—LICHTENFELS—MARIENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized by the Government of Portugal at Marmagoa in 1916, are advised that a new extension until 31st January, 1923, to present claims for the net sale proceeds of the cargoes, is granted by the Government of Portugal, according the Decree of 31st October, 1922.

All the claims should be handed to the undersigned and the correspondence addressed c/o SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PORTUGUESE INDIA, NOVA GOA.

The documents required to be submitted to decision of the Attorney of Portuguese Republic at Goa, are:—

(a) Bill of lading duly endorsed to the consignee or his legal representative in Bombay or Goa;
(b) Certificate of nationality of the consignee;
(c) Invoice proving the full payment of the goods;
(d) Power of Attorney to the representative in Goa or in Bombay.

The Certificate of Nationality of the consignee, the invoices and the Power of Attorney, must be translated in Portuguese language, and all documents must be vised by the Consul for Portugal in Bombay and stamped according the Portuguese Laws.

After 31st January, 1923, no claim will be accepted.

The undersigned will give further particulars on the matter when requested.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922.

(Sd.) H. A. G. CARDOSO,
President of the Commission Controlling Affairs, ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C14779

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

C. 14821.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction : MADAN THEATRES LTD

TO-Night at 9-30 P. M.

BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT LT.

Presents

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"SMILESTONES"

SECOND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Booking at Rose & Co, up to 6 p.m After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CINEMA TO-day at 6-30 P. M.

For the first time in Bombay

"THE MONEY CHANGERS"

A Melodramatic sensation that will thrill you.

EMPIRE THEATRE

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film master. pieces during the festive season.

Wednesday Jan. 3rd at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"INTOLERANCE" Part II

Thursday Jan, 4th at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

MATHESON LANG IN

"CARNIVAL"

Friday 5th at 6-30, 8-15 and 10.

ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6 8 and 10 P. M

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

CALCUTTA TOPICAL.

VIEWS TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP RACE 1922

AND

VICEROY'S CUP RACE 1922

EMPRESS THEATRE

MADAN THEATRES, LD., have pleasure in presenting the following film masterpieces during the festive season.

TO-DAY.

Wednesday Jan. 3rd at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m

MATHESON LANG IN

"CARNIVAL"

Thursday Jan. 4th at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Friday at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Gandharv Natak Mandali

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Wenedsday 3rd Jan. 1923 8-0 (Night)

MANAPAMAN

Saturday 6th Jan. 1923 8-0 (Night)

VIDAHARANA

Sunday 7th Jan. 1923. 2-30 (Noon)

MUKANAYAK

AMUSEMENTS

A FEAST OF THE MOVIES!

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ONE GLORIOUS MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE EACH DAY

The Management of the West-End Cinema announce with genuine gratification that they have a most delightful Surprise in store for their Patrons—a sensational good news

A CINEMA FEAST GALORE!

One Masterpiece each One Day!

PROGRAMME.

An enchanting Paramount Picture featuring Ernest Trieu.

To-day-Wed., 3rd.—"THE DARK LANTERN".
A Real art Magnificent Drama starring Alice Brady

To-Morrow-Thurs., 4th.—"THE GARTER GIRL".
A splendid Vitagraph Drama featuring Corinne Griffith.

Fridsy, 5th.—"THE GENTLEMAN RIDER".
A supremely attractive racing Drama.

ALL TOGETHER AN EXCEPTIONALLY BRILLIANT BILL!

A CINEMA FEAST FOR THE GODS!

Biggest and the Mightiest

FOUR Shows To-day, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)

TO-DAY

FIRST THREE EPISODES

"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"

(A PATHE SUPER-SERIAL)

WITH

RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN

ACTION and THRILLS from START to FINISH

SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

USUAL TIMES AND PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

The most powerful story

DHARMA-VIJAY

PRODUCED BY

Kohinoor Film Company

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEW

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and -15 p.m

PRICES AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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Presents

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Great Mythological Production

AHI—MAHI VADH

Thrilling scenes of Sita's capture —Hanuman's duel fight—Ram and Laxman's fight with Ah and Mahi Ravans.

Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidys.

Under Public Patronage

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at the

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE

ON

Saturday 6th Jany. 1923 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

VIDYAHARAN

Sunday 7th Jany. 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

Proprietor

ONE WEEK MORE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE OF BHISHMA

OR

BHISHMA BANA SHAYYA

depicting the life of the greatest warrior of the Mahabharat.

Produced

By Star Films Ltd. and

THE GRAND EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA

COMING COMING

SHISHUPAL WADHA

the picture beautiful

by

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STOVE SPECIALIST.

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INSURING TO-DAY

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A	½ Foolscap	17X13in.	2300	35 kinds	40
B	¼ Demy	13X10in.	2000	34 ,,	30
C	Letter	9X 6in.	1750	27 ,,	20
D	Post Card	7X 4in.	1200	23 ,,	12
E	Small Card	6X 3in.	600	21 ,,	8

N.B.—Quarter Advance with the Orders.

Notice:—If it does not fit for work, we shall take it back and refund its price.

Trial orders are always welcomed by

The Indian Mechanical Works

127, Musjid Bari Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2.

Java Maru Kojima Yokohama.
Takaska Maru Kawashima Yokohama.
The following vessels obtained their Port clearances yesterday.
Hindoo Roywell Hull.
Mashobra Gulgey Antwerp.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
S S British sailor for Mahomarah.
S S Boyne for Calcutta.
S S Taroba for Durban.
S S Bahadur for Calcutta.
S S Banca for China.
S S Java Maru—The O S K Company's steamer Java Maru 2885 tons Captain J Kojima arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama with a general cargo.
S S Takaska Maru—The N Y K Company's steamer Takaska Maru 4356 tons Captain Y Kawashima arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokahama with a general cargo.
S S Hindoo—The Welson line steamer Hindoo 3166 tons Captain E Raywell will sail today from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.
S S Mashobra—The B I S N Co's steamer Mashobra 3322 tons Captain Gulgey, will sail today from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, January 2, 1923.

Shed.

PRINCES DOCK

A Koweit 2393 Aden 3/1 T M and Co.
B Nawab 3424 Java 31/12 T M & Co.
C & R Cl. Mackinnon 3049 N F N F
B Gambada 3252 Rangoon 6/1 M M & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

7 Hindoo 3167 Hull 3/1 J Finlay and Co.
1 Chakrata 3602 N F N F M M & Co.
2 China 4161 London 30-12 M. M. and Co.
3 Mashobra 5131 London 5-1 M M and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,793 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent, Graham and Co.
8 Mirzapore 4135 Hamburg 5-1 M M & Co.
9 Capodimote 3544, Genoa, 8/1 M Italiano.
12 Ockenfels (s) 7,574 tons Karachi 31-12 Agent Graham and Co.
10 &11 C Manchester 3566 Liverpool 6-1 KN&Cr
5 Sunbank 1862 Hull 5/1 Graham and Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf N F M M & Co.
13 Egremont 5256 N York 5/1 Vol. Bros.
14 Treneylos 3702, N.F. N.F. 4-1, M. M. & Co.
15 Zamera 2350 Dunkirk 5/1 T M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 cl. Buchanan 3236 Madras 5-1, Finlay and C.
1 Java Maru 2885 Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
8 Nagato Maru 4325 Japan 11-1 N Y Kaisha.
6 Orna 2997 N F N F M M & Co.

IMPORT.

Jan. 2.

S S Castalia for Liverpool 12 bales Ind. wool raw Meyer Nissim, 810 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S City of Manchester for Liverpool—220 bales Ind. cotton Patel Bros, 100 bales hemp Gopaldas and Co, 220 Ind. raw cotton K Visram 50 bales clean cotton waste H Jagmohandas, 437 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand, 1651 cwt. myrobolums B Danjee.

S S A. N Micholes for Havre—6000 cwt. rape seed Strauss and Co, 55 bales ctry cotton waste B Danjee.

S S Zamora for Dunkirk—392 bales Ind. cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Barcelona—100 bales Ind. raw cotton N M K Kaisha 2900 bales Ind raw cotton Rally Bros.

For Hamburg—695 bales Ind. raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trenglos for London—8 bales woolen carpets A Abbullahoe, 6 bales woolen carpets Agheoff 10 bdles lambskin H A Aminoff, 4 bdls. lambskin E Agheoff.

For Antwerp 220 bales raw cotton oomra E. Spinner 192 cwt gum arebic E Virji, 184 bales ctry cotton fly Walmer and Co.

S S Egrement for Philadephia—203 bales woolen carpets Cox's shipping.

For New York 7 bales woolen carpets Cox's shipping 406 cwt criander seed E Verji, 300 cwt. dill seed E Verji, 110 cwt. gum arebic E Verji 9 bales sheep skin V Dadhoji, 110 cwt casein flour Coutts and Co. 220 bales clean cloth Birla Bros. 60 cwt dill seed M. Jafferbhoy.

EXPORT.

... Jan. 2.

S S Hindo from Hull Agents James Finlay—75 cases cottons, 88 bales cotton 4 cases yarn, 175 barrels alum 1700 drums disinfectant 63 cases disinfectant fluid 50 cases oil varnish 1848 kegs paint 958 drums paint 92 cases paint 70 cases whiting 110 acases colour 5 cases heather belting 7 cases lamp lacquer, 2579 drums linseed oil.

From Middlesbrough 40 drums causic sola.
S S Cecerone from Genoa Agents The Scindia S N Company.

From Marmagoa—4700 tons manganese ore.
S S Dometrios M Diacakos from Cardiff Agents W A Graham 7305 tons coal.
S S Astral from Satrae Texas Agents Standard Oil Co—2855 tons refined petroleum in bulk
S S Gambada from Rangoon Agents B I S N Company 70878 bags rice 725 pcs teak sleepers 877 pcs teak scantings, 75 pcs block tins 204 cases cutch.
S S Karmola from Yokohama Agents M Mackenzie 69 cases silk goods, 5 cases muslin.
Frm Shanoghai 382 bdles raw silk 24 bales raw silk 12 bales yellow raw silk 5 cases white raw silk 21 cases waste silk yarn 13 cases silk piece goods.
From Hongkong—15 cases silk p. goods 10 cases vemillous.
From Canton—250 cases cassis. —
From Penang—251 slabs tin 51 bags pearl tapioca. —
From Singapore—9 cases pines.
From Colombo—21 cases polish.

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FINANCE AND ECONOMIC

A THOUGHT FOR NEW YEAR.

What has the New Year, 1923, in store for the Indo-British Exchange? The last year, 1922, has muddled through the same lack of policy which characterised its predecessor; and though towards the close of 1922 exchange seemed to be slowly creeping up, till it had passed the 1/- limit, the Government of India have remained inscrutable as the sphinx on the vital question of exchange. It is possible they are waiting for their new "expert," Sir B Blackett, to come and take the question in hand. It is true the Trade Returns of India, though not quite disappointing on the whole, have in the last two months not been quite so encouraging as to induce the Government to commit themselves to another experiment, which may land them into another fiasco. But what of that? Government have, indeed, sent out feelers by means of publications, like those fathered by the obliging Prof. Jevons, which seem to indicate as though Government would not feel mortally offended if any one suggested a reversion to the 'status quo ante' the Babington Smith Report. But will that really and effectively solve the problem of the Indo-British Exchange?

We have already adverted to the facts and issues which complicate this problem more than once in these columns, but a brief resume of the system will, perhaps, be useful, even now, in clearing up the fundamentals of the question. Before the standard was arbitrarily upset in 1920, the essence of the Indian currency system was that, while for local purposes the rupee was the standard of currency, for purposes of liquidating India's international obligations gold was to be made available at a fixed rate from the various reserves, built up by the Government of India during a series of prosperous years during which the exports habitually exceeded the imports, even after allowing for the "Home" charges. The War upset the arrangement which for nearly 15 years had been followed almost without a hitch. The Reserves of the Government were invested upto the hilt in the British securities which had been steadily depreciating, and at the same time the rapidly growing balance of payments in favour of India made it more than ever difficult for Government to meet the demand for local currency, the price of which they forced up foolishly against themselves in their frantic efforts to obtain silver at all costs. The price of silver was during the war kept within the margin by the co-operation of the American Government. But after the War, when the American Government withdrew their silver restrictions, the price went on soaring beyond all records. This frightened the Government of India, and nerved their advisers, the Babington Smith Committee to recommend a definite breach of faith by recommending a new ratio for the exchange of silver and gold; and Government promptly gave effect to such a fatal recommendation, without waiting to consider whether their advisory committee had made due allowance for all the elements of the situation.

But this breach of faith availed them nought. No sooner did the Government announce their determination to penalise the Indian export trade by arbitrarily fixing the value of the rupee at 2 as against the 1d before and during the War, the exports from India declined, and the year 1920-21 was unique in leaving us with nearly a 100 crores of adverse balance merely because the Government of India persisted in a piece of folly to which there is no parallel in modern history. This folly moreover was made patent within less than six months of its having been given effect to, so that he who runs may read. But the Government of India are so bent upon maintaining their prestige; and they have so long worked on a basis of reputed infallibility, that it would not do for them to admit a mistake. The result is inevitable India has to work under the heavy handicap of an uncertain exchange, and the utter absence of any definiteness in its currency policy.

So the question for 1923 is the same as the question for 1920, except that we have now in all reasonable minds the conviction that the 1919-20 committee was thoroughly mistaken in its conclusions and recommendations.

The Foreign Trade of India has recovered, owing to the fall in exchange as the result of the assertion of the economic laws which the Government of India had defied; but even now, in spite of a favourable monsoon, the excess of exports is, relatively or even absolutely, no where near the pre-war figure, let alone the hectic prosperity of our War-time trade and its other extra-ordinary conditions. But if the foreign trade has made some recovery from the strangulating effects of an arbitrarily raised exchange, the foreign obligations of India collectively known as the "Home" charges—have increased far more in proportion. The Government of India cannot, therefore, quietly revert to the old policy of selling Council Bills in London to finance the exports from India, as well as their sterling obligations, not only because, there is no sufficient excess of exports, but also because such a policy might quite prematurely land them into wholesale deflation of currency. For their own purposes of "Home" charges finance, Government have, indeed, obtained a temporary relief by the suicidal system of large scale borrowing in England, which, for the time being, serves as well as genuine export of merchandise from India. But how long can this go on? The severe strain of unemployment in Britain, combined with the unconcealed anxiety in the highest official quarters in that country to obtain a restoration of British trade and industry at the expense of the Empire, makes many an Indian publicist doubtful as to the motives of the Indian Government in adopting a policy of do—nothing in the matter of Exchange. And so we come once more to the question, what has 1923 in store for the problem of Indo-British Exchange. Will it merely be allowed to drift, or will the Government essay another foundation for a new breach of faith? Or will any one have the courage to suggest the only honest solution for this question?

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

The question of the treatment being meted out by the Self-governing Colonies to Indian people is always a live question and has become specially so at present not only on account of the intolerant attitude adopted by the white settlers in Kenya but also on account of the renewed cries of distress and appeals for help which have been coming to us from our countrymen in South Africa. Commissions appointed by the Government of India have reported on the conditions prevailing in British Guiana and Fiji and the publication of these reports may be expected shortly. People of different shades of opinion are, therefore, busy trying to find a solution for this ever complex situation and intricate problem with regard to the position of Indians in the Colonies. As I wrote some time back even the Government of India were in the time of Lord Chelmsford roused to such a resentment as to think of retaliatory measures. So the Bombay Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution expressing retaliation. No blame lies on the shoulders of the Civic Fathers. The barest sense of self-respect has impelled the Bombay Municipal Corporation to pass such a resolution as it did and it was the same sense of self-respect which impelled the Indian Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Sub-Committee to examine the whole question thoroughly and to propose ways and means of retaliation. Mr. Sastri and the other moderate leaders may argue that the effect of these retaliatory measures on the part of India will be vividly felt in the Colonies. What they mean is perhaps that John Bull appreciates only hard-knocks and that he is not much affected by what is known as moral or spiritual pressure. If this is the meaning conveyed by Mr. Sastri in his speech he must point out the remedies which in his opinion are feasible. Otherwise the retaliatory measures suggested by the Bombay Corporation or suggested in the terms of reference to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber are and will be for the time being the only steps the Indian people can take to express their national sense of grievous wrong and wounded self-respect. Protests have poured in *agalore* without apparently to no effect for the position of Indians instead of showing any signs of improvement has steadily deteriorated. These retaliatory measures I consider as a supreme gesture by India to assert her own national individualism. Surely, it does not count the least how many colonials will be affected by our retaliatory measures or whether the offending Colonies will suffer any material damage and financial loss. What we are concerned with is that India is not going any more to silently continue to suffer the most degraded and humiliating treatment that has been meted to any country by other countries. Surely, Mr. Sastri, of all people, must be knowing that the treatment meted out in Kenya or South Africa to Indians is much worse than that meted out even to subjects of ex-enemy countries. In fact even these subjects of ex-enemy countries just because they happen to be Europeans are practically treated just like Englishmen or the Dutch. It does not matter in the least whether it is economic considerations or racial considerations which are paramount with these offending Colonies. I am prepared to admit that economic considerations may be playing as much part in this problem as racial considerations and yet I do not see why just because it is economic considerations which govern these colonials in their iniquitous treatment of Indians my countrymen should desist from exercising their right of retaliation. What is the big truth underlying the recent Tariff adopted by the United States of America and her Shipping Laws? Is it not a desire to strike back against the countries which are economically differentiating against her? It is to be feared that even with regard to this colonial question on which up to this time all the Indian people as well as the Government of Lord Chelmsford were unanimous, we are being led off the trail by the soothing voices of our so-called calm, and sagacious elderly statesmen. Calculation, calculation, bare commercial calculation! that I fear is coming to be the creed of many of us and this cold calculation damps our spirits, loosens the moral fibre of the nation and rivets all the more tightly the bondage which holds India down.

FOREIGN TRADE AND INDIA.

One searches in vain for any reference to the Swadeshi movement in the speech of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri. This movement which has been cherished year after year though somewhat academically by the Indian National Congress from the very beginning and which has been quickened with life and vitality by the magic touch of the Mahatma appears, if one depends upon the utterances at the Nagpur session, to be non-existent. Surely, the party spirit has not been carried to this excess that even the Swadeshi movement has come to be regarded as a plank in the nationalistic platform with which the moderates can have nothing to do. Just as the name of the Mahatma and all reference to him was apparently tabooed at the Nagpur Conference, any dilating on the Swadeshi movement was also ruled out. Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Chairman of the Reception Committee, who out-Heroded Herod in his reckless denunciation of the Non-co-operation movement and in calling for determined action on the part of the Government to put it down, referred to the foreign trade of India. His reference to this is extremely significant when one reads his opinions. He observed that no progressive nation in the world has ever prospered without foreign trade and that it is this trade which the non-cooperator, if he could, would destroy by all means in his power. He does not believe in organised boycott of foreign manufactures and foreign imports as effective force in the economic organisation of this country. He definitely asserts that foreign goods must come into India if her foreign trade is to balance itself. In his helpless and violent rage against the poor non-co-operators, Sir Maneckji forgets or does not look at the lessons which the recent history of all the western countries has shown in so clear and bold letters. What are these lessons? During the world war it was England and her Allies which put forward definite proposals and acted upon them of tabooing all goods of enemy countries. This movement has persisted even after the Versailles peace was signed and the problem of problems which has become almost a vicious circle, is how is Germany to make good the reparations payments on the one hand while on the other her exports to foreign countries are discouraged as much as possible by every allied nation. If Sir Maneckji instead of indulging in fulminations against the non-co-operation movement cares to read statements proceeding not from stray individuals but from responsible statesmen representing the Allied Governments he will find that all these statesmen have pronounced time after time the extreme necessity and urgency of building up their own national trade and industries and crippling the industries of other countries, specially ex-enemy countries. I have referred to the recent Tariff passed by the United States above and I again say here that it is this tariff which alone will go to show what is the attitude adopted by the advanced and leading countries of the West with regard to the protection of industries. What does the non-co-operator want? He wants that by moral persuasion all the individuals constituting the Indian nation should put on only piece-goods manufactured in this country while an American wants to have the same end attained by abnormally heavy duties on the imports in the country. An Englishman does not frankly adopt the high tariff walls of America but in so many insidious ways is bent upon achieving the same objects as an American or even a German for the matter of that. The sad tale unfolded recently by Mr. Narottam Morarji when presiding at the annual meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company points out the moral in a vivid manner showing how the Government has consistently kept away from helping indigenuous shipping. Let those who have eyes see and let those who have ears listen. It is no use indulging in a ruthless tirade against your political opponents closing your eyes like an Ostrich to all the defects and blemishes of the Government. No one has seriously suggested that there should be no foreign trade for India. What has been adopted by the National Congress which stands as a representative body of the Indian

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A DEFENCE.

Sir Michael E. Sadler writes to "The Times":—

Sir,—I would ask the well-informed writer of your weekly article, from which alone in the Western Press the leader can get an idea of the interest and importance of the problems of Indian education, to put the question of post-graduate teaching at Calcutta University into historical perspective. He will agree, no doubt, that advanced teaching and study are essential to the life of a true university. I suggest that he will find reason to concur in the view that, though a fruitful and intimate co-operation between the university and the colleges would have been wise from the beginning in this and some other branches of academic work, it has been right and not (as one paragraph in his last article may inadvertently lead some readers to think) blameworthy "for the university to expand its activities by undertaking higher education and research work, in addition to its ordinary examining functions."

Two minds of fine temper served Calcutta University with exceptional devotion at a great crisis in its growth—Mr. H. R James, whose contribution to the educational ideals of India still awaits the distinguished recognition which it deserves, and Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. Each loves learning. Each has insight into the needs of education. The tragedy was that the Government of India was too parsimonious. It did not realise the place of university studies and of academic freedom in national life. For the wise and profitable development of a great university in Calcutta, embodying learning and training character by corporte life, it failed to provide the necessary funds. To enable one of the two men whose names I have ventured to mention to accomplish the work to which he has devoted a great part of a giant's strength, it is not yet too late. Let us honour the Indian scholar and statesman for his courage and energy, not carp at him when his plans are caught in the meshes of debt.

GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. S. R James writes to "The Times":—

Sir,—There must be a good many of your readers who are interested in the fortunes of Calcutta University, and most, if not all of them, would claim to be counted the university's well-wishers. Certainly all well-wishers of the university will read in your issue of Saturday last with something like consternation that the "post-grade classes of the university have remained closed this term, and the salaries of professors and others are heavily in arrears." Of the disastrous character of the position there can hardly be two opinions; but while scarcely the most zealous well-wisher could approve the attitude of the Senate in declining to accept, on the conditions laid down, the grant offered by the Bengal Legislature it is as well to keep clearly in mind that Government in Bengal has a responsibility in this matter which cannot lightly be shifted. I have before me the report of the Committee appointed in 1916 "to consider arrangements for post-graduate teachinf in the University of Calcutta," from which the present organisation starts. I disagreed with the recommendations of that Committee at the time (and if it were practical politics I should disagree with them now, but in education, as in other spheres we must loyally accept the fait accompli); and so far as was possible (for I was no longer in India) I made this disagreement known (vide Report of the Calcutta University Commission, Vo l.VII., pp. 223-7). But the Government of India with the concurrence of the Government of Bengal, in 1917 accepted the recommendations of the Committee the existing arrangements for M. A. and M.Sc. study were modified accordingly, and the present arrangements came in.

I questioned the soundness of these arrangements also at an earlier stage, the stage at which, on September 27, 1913, Sir Autesh Mookerjee first brought before the Senate his extended scheme of university classes. I did so mainly on educational grounds, the distrust of the results of a system based on large numbers, low fees, and a disregard of standards:" and I did my best to warn both the University and Government of what these principles were likely to lead to. But the financial basis of the scheme was also from the first patently open to criticism. For its main support was to be the fees paid by the students who were crowding and overcrowding, these university classes; the scheme as actually designed to be self-supporting and if we know that secondary education cannot with any reasonable hope of efficacy be self-supporting, how much less can the post-graduate studies of a great university? But the Government of Bengal accepted the recommendations of the Committee of 1916, and the new system came into operation in conformity with these recommendations in 1917. It might not unreasonably be contended, therefore, that the Government of Bengal ought to recogniso this responsibility and see the university through; that the post-graduate classes ought long before this to have been placed on a more secure financial basis than on receipts. For—if for no other reason—when fees fall off, whatever the cause, what becomes of the post-graduate organisation?

THE SOLUTION.

This is, of course, very far from being the last word in the matter. In 1917, just two months after the inauguration of the new system, came the Calcutta University Commission; and in due time the Commission's report. The real escape from the present impasse is to carry out in Calcutta (it has been done elsewhere) all that is usefully practicable of the recommendations in this regard of the Commission of 1917-19. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee would best serve his great and undoubted services to education in Bengal by forwarding this consummation. If you will allow me space, I would like to consider the possible way in another letter. But I believe that if we want to get to the root of this trouble in the "post-graduate" classes in Calcutta, we must go a little deeper, and get down to what I might call the "proton pseudes," the original fallacy. I can do that most simply and briefly by quoting from Vol. VII of the aforesaid report, p. 226:—

"What is 'post-graduate' study?

At other universities post-graduate students are select and few. Post-graduate students under Calcutta University number 1,007." (Doubtless the number has been even higher since this was written.) "Either then the students of the Calcutta University are extraordinarily more advanced than the students of other universities, or 'post-graduate,' when applied to Calcutta M.A., and M.Sc. classes has somehow changed the quality of its connotation."

"AN AMAZING ORDER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks regarding your paragraph in "Notes of the Day" bearing the heading "An Amazing Order." I wish to make it quite clear that I am writing neither on behalf of the Secretary of the Schools Committee nor on behalf of the Committee itself. But as one who is indirectly responsible for this order I wish to explain the circumstances which gave rise to this order. One day as the guardian of a student in a Municipal School, I was handed over by the student and envelope containing the election manifesto of a Nationalist candidate as being intended to be given to me by the class master. I was 'amazed' to see a Municipal School master during his school hours and while on duty in the school using his students for canvassing for the election of the Municipal Councillors. I regarded this conduct of the School-master and this method of canvassing highly improper and against sound public policy and wrote to the Secretory, Schools Committee, asking him to give serious consideration to this matter.

Your Note, Mr. Editor, may perhaps lead the School-masters and the Municipal servants to believe that there is nothing wrong in their canvassing for a candidate during their office time and utilising their official position. If School-masters can canvass in the way described above, why should not the other Municipal servants including the Commissioner undertake canvassing for dicerent candidates and thus inunence the election of members who are to control the Municipal administration. I am sure yo will not approve of this being done and I therefore hope that you will reconsider your Note on the subject. A wrong done on behalf of a Nationalist does not become a right.—Yours etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

Servants of India Society,
Bombay, January 2.

"NOT WORTH MENTIONING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the heading "Not Worth Mentioning" in your issue of the 28th December, Mr. B V Warerkar asks whether Mr. C. R. Das tainks "his Depressed brethren so untouchable as not even to deserve a mention" in his presential address.

If Mr. Warerkar would be kind enough to refer to Mr Das's remarks under the heading "Hindu-Muslim Unity" (the para just before that dealing with Kanddar), he would find that these deal with "untouchables" as well, though succinctly.

Mr. Warerkar must be extremely careful before making mischievous statements of this kind on such important matters. While "going critically" one must carefully also—Yours etc.,

P. M. R.

January 2.

SANKARACHARYA REMOVED TO BHAGALPUR JAIL.

Mr. B. Krishna Chandra writes from Monghyr under date Dec. 29: His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya Sharda Peeth was removed from Monghyr District Jail to Bhagalpur Central Jail on the night of 26th Tuesday. Swami Swarupanand Teerth a sanyasi disciple of His Holiness came from Prabhas Patan to Monghyr on the night of 27th and with one Brahmchari disciple of His Holiness went to Bhagalpur on 28th to see His Holiness in the Jail. They were allowed 15 minutes interview. His Holiness is allowed all the privileges associated with first class political misdemeanants. One Brahmin and one non-Brahmin attendent have been provided. His Holiness is getting fruits and milk daily for his food as he is in that habit. He is allowed to put on his Khadder sanyasi cloths and to keep 'Dund' with him. His Holiness ordered Swami Swarupanand Teerth to go first to Gaya and then to remain at Bhagalpur for the present.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, an inquest was held on view of the body of Gangaram Janoo, a mill hand, aged about twenty years. At 2 p.m. on Sunday last, the deceased went to the tank in the Pabanee Mill and after taking his clothes off went into the water. After a little while, a woman who was washing clothes at the Tank saw him sinking and raised an alarm. The mill ramosee came up and saw the deceased rise to the surface of the water and then sink again. His body was seen floating on the surface of the water yesterday and was taken out by the Police.

A verdict of death from accidental drowning was returned by the jury.

REPORTED THEFT AT FORJETT STREET.

Burjorji Pestonji, a Bank clerk, residing on the ground floor of a building in Forjett Street, Tardeo, has made a report to the Police that at 10 p.m. on the 30th ultimo he and his family retired to rest after closing all the doors and windows. At 12-15 a.m. he woke up when he saw a man, who appeared to be a Mahomedan in his room, searching his cupboard. Picking up a stick from under his bed Burjorji seized the intruder by the arm and struck him on the head with the stick. The man swung himself free but Burjorji continued belabouring him. Notwithstanding the thrashing, the thief managed to escape through an open window. After the thief had escaped, Burjorji lighted a lamp when he found two windows open and a leather purse containing Rs. 1,200 in currency notes missing from the cupboard. The thief had also removed jewellery worth Rs. 862 from the cupboard but owing to the timely awakening of the complainant had to leave it behind.

NEW BOMBAY ROAD POLICY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your local contemporory in its today's issue has discussed in its usual manner the scheme of the construction of roads by the so-called improved method. Without making any remarks on the cost and durability of these "New roads worthy of the second city in the British Empire' I may point out to the new policy makers the extremely wretched condition of almost all the gullies and many of the roads in the Northern division of Bombay. Even a superfical observer can see the marked contrast between the roads in Fort and some favoured lovalities with the other parts of Bombay. The hardships experieced owing to this invidious distinction cannot be realised by the City fathers. This grievance is sure to be enhanced while trying to save money for the construction of new grand roads. The Municipal Corporation therefore should be warned not to lose sight of the dire necessity of repairing at least some of the most wretched gullies and roads referred to obove while making provision for the new roads. The next thing which should be borne in mind is the consideration of the choice of localities that are to be graced with the new superfine roads. It is not only fair but obligatory on the part of the Corporation to give preference to the localities which up to this time have been neglected. Will the Corporation do justice in this mater?—Yours etc.

SLUMLANDER.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th instant, Mr. Trivedi states that he convinced the leaders of the National Education in Surat that the Clause 17 (b) New Clause 19 (b) exempted children attending the national schools. He met the undersigned and a few others. If he means us, we are afraid he is greatly mistaken. He was in unequivocal terms informed of the vagueness of the Bill in general and this clause in particular. And he asked for and took away certain suggestions from here hoping to incorporate them in the act. It is disappointing to note his absolute failure to do so.

It is one thing for the legislature to enact a law and quite different thing for the executive to interpret it. And, therefore, a clause must be made quite exact and incapable of more than one interpretation. When the executive will sit down to interpret the section in question neither the Minister's explanation, Mr. Trivedi's speech nor the president's opinion nor even Mr. Gandhi's withdrawal of his amendment will count. He if honest will interpret according to the wording of the section of his own light or according to the policy of his employers. But we have little to do with that.

Even now the clause 19 (b) places the National Schools at the mercy and the sweet will of the School Boards which are so constituted as to have less of popular element than otherwise and whose only source of information for judging about the effeciency of teaching in the Schools will be an Inspector that is, a Government employee.—Yours etc.

M. K. DIXIT.
M. M. MEHTA
P. DESAI

AKALI LIBEL SUITS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

Lala Rangilal, senior Sub-Judge to-day pronounced judgments in what are known as Akali libel suits. In both the suits the defendants No. 4 to No. 14 who were alleged to be members of a managing committee were held not liable as it was not proved that they were such members or that there was for the matter of that any managing committee and the plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs of the two contesting defendants. The court, however, gave Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of police damages of Rs. 5,000 against the Editor, printer and publisher of the "Akali," the decree being ex parte against the Editor and publisher and in the other case Mr. C. M. King I.C.S., now Financial Commissioner obtained a decree of Rs. 8,000 against the Editor, printer and publisher with proportionate costs. It may be remembered that Mr. Bowring claimed fifteen thousand damages and Mr. King twenty-five thousand in their plaints.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO HIS MAJESTY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 2.

The following telegram was sent from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King Emperor dated the 1st January 1923 on behalf of the people of India:—"I send with humble duty best wishes to your Majesties for a happy new year and for peace and prosperity within the Empire."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

In reply His Majesty the King Emperor sent the following telegram to His Excellency, the Viceroy dated the 1st January 1923:—"The Queen and I warmly thank the people of India for the good wishes for the new year which you have conveyed to us on their behalf. We reciprocate them cordially and trust that the year 1923 will be one of continued prosperity for India and the Empire."

GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

Notifications have been issued in the Gazette of India extraordinary fixing 2nd January 1923, as the date from which the notification constituting Burma into a Governor's province shall take effect and announcing the assumption of the office of the temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee C.I.E.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru handed over the charge of the office of the Law Member to Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, this morning when Mr. A. C. Chatterjee also assumed the charge of the Education Department.

CATHOLIC CONFERNCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NOVA GOA, Jan. 2.

The Catholic Conference on Saturday passed the following resolutions:—"That this Conference re-emphasises the need of extending educational facilities to Catholic children and to that effect suggests besides the resolutions passed at the last All India Catholic Conference (1) That nurseries and scholarships should be established to train local girls to take charge of local schools, (2) that educational authorities should try to take the fullest advantage of Government and local board grants, (3) that as far as possible voluntary agency chiefly of educated women be utilised to give instruction primarily catechetical and other educational societies wherever existent or the Parish Priest should organise such agencies." Whereas the conversion of India can most speedily be brought about by the children of the soil, priests or monks this Conference resolves as follows:—

(A) That Catholic parents should consider it their duty to foster vocations among their children for priesthood and religious life (B) that with the approbation of the hierarchy an inter Diocesan missionary society of secular priests be established. (C) that a special committee be appointed to consider and carry out the above resolution in consultation with the hierarchy of India. As the cooperation of Indian Catholic Sanyasis will be of great help for the winning over of Indians to the Catholic faith, this Conference is of opinion that as a first step to the realisation of the idea such a catholic brotherhood be established. The Conference is of opinion that an appeal be sent through their Excellencies the Patriarch and the Governor-General of Portuguese India to the Government of Portugal that religious institutions to established and missionaries be allowed to settle down within the limits of the Portugese territory in India. The conference suggests that a course of Christian apologetics be provided wherever possible for the training of the lay apostolate of India. The conference appeals to the authorities of schools and colleges and other similar institutions to awaken and foster in the youths entrusted to their care an interest in the conversion of India and appealing them to make sacrifices on behalf of the mission. It is the opinion of the conference that in order to impress upon the Indian mind the workings of the Catholic religion Catholic congresses be held in the great cities of the Peninsula at certain intervals of no less than 3 or five years, that the social and welfare work should be properly organised under the direction of Diocesan committee linked together by a social service guild similar to that at Oxford and if feasible under guidance of a priest specially set apart for the work. That lay social service be encouraged through boy-scouts, girl guides, young men's and young women's Association, labour union societies etc. That endeavours towards the elimination of caste distinctions be given a prominent place in social programme. This conference views with alarm the gradual dispossession of Catholic peasantry from their lands, and recommends that land settlements should be encouraged in areas where cheap lands are available and that steps should be taken in all dioceses through diocesan committees to encourage trade and industries among catholics by creating facilities for education in commercial and industrial schools by organising cooperative credit societies, cooperative stores, cattle insurance, purchase or sale societies adapted to local circumstances, trade unions and exhibitions of products of the schools, cooperative societies and other industrial works. In order to encourage trade and industry among Catholics, it is necessary to start joint stock bank with Catholic shareholders and with a capital of 25 lakhs provided it is worked on purely business lines and that the central committee be requested to take further action in the matter. That a central committee be appointed to carry on the work of the conference.

In his concluding speech the President appealed to catholics to sink their differences arising from any cause and cooperate with the committee of the conference to further the interests of Catholics in the East. He feelingly referred to the intense interest displayed in the working of the conference by clergy and laity all over India, Burma, Ceylon, even by the bishops of Macao and Aden. After a vote of thanks to the Patriarch of Goa, the Administrator of St. Francis Assisi Convent, the Delegates and the President, the sessions dissolved amidst deafening cheers.

The exposition has been extended to the 7th The rumoured extension till the 15th is not officially confirmed.

The Secretary, Catholic Conference, issued a bulletin expressing his heartfelt thanks to their Excellencies, Delegate Apostolic and Patriarch for their interest in the Conference.

REVIVAL OF AHMEDABAD CLOTH TRADE.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

The upcountry demand for the local mill-made cloth that was dull for the last one month and a half has showed signs of revival during the last week and it is hoped that if it continues and grows brisk the attitude of the millowners on the question of reduction of wages will be indulgent to some extent. The revival of trade has also produced another effect. It has to a certain extent ended the dispute between the millowners and the dealers in cloth bales regarding a half per cent. commission. The dealers have accepted the proposal of the millowners to pay up the bills within 12 days of the delivery of goods or else to pay an interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum for money paid after that period.

The President, Peoples' Fourth Conference, Pudukotah wires:—The Regent Sahib of Pudukotah State has been pleased to cancel the order of exterment on Mr. S. Satyamurti, the President of Pudukotah Peoples' Second Conference.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

ENGLAND vs. NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Wellington.—The weather was fine though overcast, for the resumption of the Test Match, and the ground was in good condition. 5,000 spectators were present. England made 595 for 8 wickets and then declared. Maclaren, who made 200 (unfinished) gave a magnificent display lasting 275 minutes and was enthusiastically cheered. Maclean made 84. New Zealand then went in, and made 222. Freeman took 5 wickets for 114 runs. New Zealand followed on, and had made 49 for the loss of one wicket when the play closed for the day.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Wellington.—New Zealand made 127 runs in second innings.—(Reuter).

2nd TEST MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Cape Town.—The weather was fine and the ground in perfect condition for the second Test Match. 10,000 spectators were present. South Africa won the toss and going in made 113. The English bowling was excellent, especially on the part of Fender, who took 4 wickets for 29. England then went in and had made 128 for four wickets, of which Russell contributed 39 and Carr 42. Magnificent fielding of the South Africans was the feature of the day's play.—Reuter.

ASSN. FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following are the results of to-day's Association matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn nil, Arsenal five; Everton three, Tottenham one; Newcastle one, Oldham nil; Sunderland two, Stoke nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Manchester United one, Barnsley nil; Wednesday nil, Southampton nil; South Shields three, Port Vale one; Stockport two, Blackpool two.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN).

Accrington four, Grimsby nil; Ashington nil, Durham nil; Barrow two, Wigan three; Chesterfield five, Tranmere nil; Hartlepools one, Darlington nil; Southport two, Crewe nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN).

Millwall one, Portsmouth three.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen nil, Dundee nil; Albion one, Airdrieonians two; Clyde one, Alloa nil; Raith Rovers nil, Falkirk nil; Hamilton three, Motherwell nil; Hibernians two, Hearts one; Kilmarnock one, St. Mirren two; Morton nil, Ayr United nil; Partick three, Third Lanark nil; Rangers two, Celtic nil.—Reuter.

MADRAS RACES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

THE ROYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Zemindar of Sivaganga's LOW HORSE 7-10 Gozard 1
Mr H B Shroff's WHITE DART 9-0 Hewitt 2
Mr E Mohamed's LADY CHANGEFUL 8-4 McPherson 3
Major K O Moldie's GOOD DAY 8-9 [illegible] 4

Also ran:—Ormedor 8-9, Robina 8-8, Alexo 8-5, Durable 8-1, Vlinger Glass 7-13, Maravedi 7-7, Tell Dennis 7-1.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 117; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 17 and Rs. 31.

Betting:—Evens on White Dart, 6 to 1 on Ormedor, Good Day, and Robina, 4 to 1 on Entente, longer prices for the rest.

THE HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 500 presented by Hajee Ismail S[illegible] and Rs. 2,500 from the fund. Winner R[illegible]00; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. H[illegible]cap for Arab ponies 14 and under.

Mr Goolam Hoosein Essaji's HATCHELL 10-3 McPherson 1
Mr J K Irani's BALANCE 7-7 White 2
Mr T B Borajannah's LITTLE GREY 7-0 Bona 3
Mr A R Dakeel's JULMOOD 7-10 Mujeed ... 4

Also ran:—Paleface 8-12, Marauder 8-8, Shahin 8-8, Abadan 8-5, Spark 8-4, Persian Star 7-10, Financier 7-7, Bowery 7-0.

Betting:—Evens on Financier, 3 to 2 on Abadan 2 to 1 Shahin, 4 to 1 on Hatchel, longer prices the rest.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Maharaj Kumar Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar.

Mr. I. J. Cohen, the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan, Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Will Mr. N. M. Chatterjee and Mr. Thomas Robbins lunched with Their Excellencies at Belvedere. Mr. B. L. Swanny Rao exhibited his ivory work to Their Excellencies at Belvedere.

Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in Madras from Ootacamund.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd arrived at Barmer en route for Porbander on the 2nd instant. A halt was made at Barmer where His Excellency was entertained by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur at a dinner.

His Excellency the Governor Sir William Marris will open the All India Science Congress which will commence at Lucknow on the 8th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 3, 1923.

THE NEW PARTY.

The news from Gaya which we publish elsewhere appears to be sad and disheartening. We say "appears to be" advisedly. For, no one who has kept himself in close touch with the happenings in Congress circles at Gaya and before the Congress session and who knows the stuff of which the men who now compose the Congress are made, will take a pessimistic view of the course which events have taken. When the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee went beyond its legitimate function and gave undue prominence to the question of Council entry, it laid the foundation of those divided counsels which marked the proceedings of the Gaya Congress and have now led to the formation of a new party in the Congress. As soon as the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee was published, the nation spoke with no uncertain voice against the proposal regarding entry into the Councils as being one fundamentally opposed to the principle of non-violent non-Co-operation and calculated to undermine its very existence and give a fatal blow to the Congress itself. And the verdict of the nation was formally given at Gaya when the Congress rejected all attempts at compromising with the principle of the great movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

It was expected that those in favour of entry into the Councils would bow to the decision of the Congress and, instead of continuing a futile controversy, concentrate their efforts in carrying out the programme marked out. They have, however, made a different choice. And much as we regret their decision, we are not disposed to take it very tragically. The manifesto issued by the new Party does not clearly state the grounds which have necessitated its formation. And it seems to us that this vagueness is intended to conceal the one and only true reason of the step, which is, that those forming the new Party are determined to carry out their proposal about the Councils. Apart from the question of the Councils, there is no fundamental difference which divides them from the majority of Congressmen and the attempt made by Sriyut C. R. Das to show that there are other factors than the question of Council entry which have influenced him and his followers is hardly convincing. Sriyut Das says that every reasonable proposal for compromise on the Council question was rejected, every suggestion for postponing the discussion on the question was negatived and in spite of repeated attempts to make Civil Disobedience practicable, the majority has passed a resolution which makes it difficult, if not impossible. The question of entering into the Councils or contesting the elections having been before the country for weeks before the Gaya session and discussed threadbare, Sriyut Das' complaint seems curiously illogical. The nation is convinced that to have anything to do with the Councils is opposed to the very principle of non-Co-operation. How could then there be a compromise on a question of principle? And yet the Congress left the matter open for free discussion. As our Special Correspondent points out, the pro-Council party had absolute freedom of discussion in the Subjects Committee and of speech in the Congress and for much of the time that was wasted on mere wordy declamations the blame is that party's, the other side making as few speeches as possible. Our correspondent also shows what little substance there is in Sriyut Das' complaint regarding the resolution on Civil Disobedience. But most amazing is Sriyut Das' charge that the Congress majority has not taken due steps to meet the menace of a war against Turkey. In fact, the action taken by the Congress is the only proper one that could have been taken in the circumstances. To show how unjust Mr. Das' charge is, it is enough to quote the text of the resolution passed by the Congress:

> "In view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatens the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and all others, the people of India, to prevent any such injury, this Congress resolves that the Working Committee do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Committee in order to secure the united action of Hindus, Mussulmans and others to prevent the exploitation of India for any such unjust cause and to deal with the situation."

When it is recalled that this resolution was the outcome of a joint deliberation between the Congress and [illegible] ing Committees, the gratuitous character of the charge becomes apparent.

It is unfortunate that Sriyut Das should thus seek to cloud the issues in order to justify the formation of the new party, the only excuse for which is the difference over the question of Council-entry. The decision of Sriyut Das and his followers to form a new Party is evidently prompted by their desire to be free to carry on propaganda in favour of Council-entry. Their insistence on carrying on this propaganda, in spite of the verdict of the nation, is most deplorable as it is likely to divide its energies at a time when what the interests of the country demand is unanimity of endeavour as well as aim. The Party, however, is going to be a party within the Congress and not outside it. Loyalty to the Congress and its creed is with its members, as with the majority of the Congressmen, the first and last unalterable article of faith and we have no doubt it will not be long before the logic of events will bring home to them the fact that their view about the Councils is a wrong interpretation of the principle of Non-co-operation to which they still remain true.

MR. SASTRI'S "INGRATITUDE."

From the tone of the comments in a section of the Anglo-Indian press on Mr. Sastri's speech one would be led to think that this exemplar of sobriety and moderation had become guilty of a violent, unprovoked and unpardonable attack on that invaluable asset of the Empire—the Indian Public Services. A few of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have brushed aside the speech as being dull beyond imagination. But the "Statesman" is exceedingly offended that Mr. Sastri, whose natural disposition, it declares, is to seek to please, should have dared to complain against the Services. Our contemporary says that his speech at Nagpur contains, from beginning to end, nothing but complaints of the slowness of political progress in this country and charges which imply bad faith against Viscount Peel. "There is not a word of gratitude," says the journal, "for the astounding advance which has already been made. It might have been thought that any reasonable man, surveying the transformations which have occurred in the last three years, would have been loud in his praise of the patience and skill displayed by the various administrators in effecting changes which were distasteful to some of them and involved at every step a sacrifice of familiar traditions." How ungateful Mr. Sastri and his fellow-co-operators are that they should be unmindful of the "astounding advance" made by their country and the heart-rending sacrifices made by the Services! Instead of loudly singing the praises of his benefactors Mr. Sastri is croaking against them! The charge of bad faith not only against the Services, but against the Secretary of State and some of the Provincial Governments is more than our contemporary can tolerate. Referring to Mr. Sastri's numerous allegations of the failures of Governors to consult Ministers and of conspiracies on the part of the Executive Councillors against their Ministerial colleagues, the "Statesman" assumes that the charges will not be unnoticed. We hope so too, since they are too serious to be ignored by a self-respecting Government. Either the pretence of the successful working of Dyarchy must be given up once for all or our Ministers and Co-operators in general must cease pretending that they have not been merged in the bureaucracy.

A MISLEADING PRESS NOTE.

In June 1922 the Government of Bombay issued a Press Note stating that "with the object of encouraging the industrial use of spirit the Government of Bombay have decided to reduce to Rs. 5 per proof gallon the duty on spirituous medical and toilet preparations manufactured in the Presidency and Indian States within its geographical limits (including Baroda)." This concession, the Press Note went on to state, was not intended to apply to foreign preparations, which were to be assessed to duty at the rate of Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon as heretofore. As regards imports of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations manufactured in other parts of British India, the Press Note declared that "the Government of Bombay are prepared to recover duty thereon at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per proof gallon provided the same rate is applied to similar products manufactured in the Bombay Presidency and exported therefrom and it is agreed to recover only once, that is in the province of consumption and not of manufacture." The object of Government in thus making a concession in favour of a nascent and struggling indigenous industry was highly laudable, though the local Government were fifteen months behind the Bengal Government in taking this patriotic step. But, as a vernacular adage has it, though the god may consent to the gift, the "pujari" or priest in attendance will not. It is over six months since the concession was announced, and still the local Customs authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, appear reluctant to let the public benefit by the reduction of duty. The following letter dated 2nd November 1922 will make this clear:

> "In reply to his letter dated the 6th October, 1922, the proprietor and manager of the Bengal Medical Store is informed that the question of charging the reduced duty of Rs. 5 per proof gallon on imports into this Presidency of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations manufactured outside the Presidency is still under consideration of the Bombay Government. Pending settlement of this question the full tariff duty of Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon will continue to be levied on imports of such preparations."

If the Government of Bombay have not made up their mind up to now on the point, why did they issue the Press Note six months ago and why have they not still withdrawn it, seeing that its misleading contents are sure to give rise to trouble and complications? In fact the proprietor of the Store referred to above complains that when on the strength of the Press Note he protested against the levy of duty at the rate of Rs. 21-14-0 on medicinal and toilet preparations made in Bengal and imported by him in Bombay, the Excise officials went to the length of attaching the goods in his Store, though he had never refused payment under protest. Do the Bombay Government realise that merchants are subjected to much harrassment because of the Press Note of June last? We wonder why the grant of concession to indige-

nous industries should be still "unde consideration." Will the Minister Industries explain the mystery of a co cession publicly notified and privatel withheld?

Notes of the Da

A Question of Principle.

Professor Rushbrook Williams appea to be under some misapprehension regar ing the aims of the pro-Council section Congressmen. He seems to think that t question of entry or non-entry into t Councils is a matter, not of principle, b of "expediency" and he labours to bri home the point to the pro-Councilwalla Just as a large amount of latitude has be allowed upon kindred matters of law-cou and of schools, "does it not seem likely", asks in an article contributed to the curre number of the "Indian Review", "that the is much to be said for a similar license in t matter of entry into the Councils The reasoning is specious, but nothi more. The Councils stand on quite a diff ent footing to the law-courts or schools. entering the Councils the co-operation wi Government becomes complete, whereas it only partial in the case of law-courts a schools. There is no need to elaborate t point, which, we hope, Prof. Williams s very well. The real aim of all non-operators being the destruction of the Co cils, individual entry into Councils, such he suggests, can have no meaning. Th individuals will be either wholly merg among the co-operators or they will rem the pariahs of the Council. We do think that entry into Councils for its o sake is advocated by anybody in N. C. circles.

India and Lancashire.

A Manchester merchant just retur from India is reported to h predicted to the "Daily News" t India will begin buying Lancash piece-goods before March. It is up to In to falsify this prediction. No doubt, d ing the past few months India has b importing foreign piece-goods in la quantities than she did in 1921. But imports of foreign cloth have still a good of lee-way to make to enable them to re to the position which they commanded fore the birth of the Khaddar movem A glance at the statistical returns of Ind sea-borne trade for the eight months, April to 30th November, 1922, will make plain. The total value of imports of co piece-goods in this period in 1920 amou to Rs. 60,58,77,131. In the correspon period of 1921, the total value fell to 29,04,06,021, while in 1922 it amounte Rs. 36,65,32,397. If we scrutinize the fi still closer we shall find that excepting (unbleached) goods, the volume of impor all kinds of piece-goods is still very behind that of 1920. Whereas 25 worth of coloured, printed or dyed were imported in the eight months of only 7 crores worth were imported i corresponding period of last year. Si ly, whereas 17 crores worth of white (b ed) goods were imported in 1920 only 9 worth were imported last year. This that though the tide, for the prese running strongly in favour of Lanca India by a resolute gesture can yet p a reversion to the old order of things Congress by refusing to be distracted question of Council entry has demons the need of concentration on constructive programme, in the front of which lies Khaddar. All pa Indians whether of the Congress per or not, must make a supreme eff stem the tide of Lancashire and e India's cotton industry on an uncha able pedestal. Will Indians rise equa occasion?

The Whiteman's Burden.

The Colonial White and his sup in the mother-country are never t expatiating on the "Whiteman's b The welfare of the "natives" is up in their thoughts, they tell us whene question of the whiteman's right to with the destinies of non-White race "We are the trustees for the welf these backward peoples and ours is lising mission", they loudly proc it tickles the sense of self-rigiteousne stay-at-home people in England to this fond belief. These latter ha to verify for themselves whether t nial White is truly his dark brothe er. The missionaries by allying th with the Colonial adventurers hav not a little to keep up the fiction. into the real character of the "c mission of the White is afforded in lowing item of information supplied "East African Standard"—an or Kenya Whites:

> "The last official estimate of the natives in Nairobi is 1200. A large of these require accommodation in of lodgings etc. The question of removal of existing houses present

FORMATION OF A NEW PARTY.

MR. DAS RESIGNS.

"I AM NOT LEAVING CONGRESS: STRIVING OF MY LIFE."

PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Jan. 1.

A split in the Congress camp has occurred to-day. A manifesto announces the formation under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das of a party to be called the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya party to work within the Congress, having full faith in the creed of the Congress and the principle of non-violent non-cooperation believing that the Gaya programme is not conducive to the speedy attainment of Swarajya. The party will form its own organisation and issue a separate programme and work for converting the majority to its view. In the meanwhile Mr. Das resigned the office of President, so that the majority may form a working committee from its own ranks. A statement by Mr. Das announcing his resignation to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee this morning has also been issued.

The manifesto announcing the formation of the party runs:—

Whereas we are convinced that several important items in the programme of the work adopted by the Gaya session of the Indian National Congress are not conducive to the speedy attainment of Swaraj and we are further of opinion that several other important items have been rejected, we do hereby form and constitute ourselves into a party within the Congress. This party will be called the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party. It accepted the creed of the Congress, viz., the attainment of Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means and also the principle of non-violent non-cooperation. We hereby appoint Mr. C. R. Das as the leader of the party and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sit. B. N. Sasmal, Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and Chowdhri Kheliquzzama as the Secretaries. This party shall have its own organisation in the course of January next. The President and the Secretaries with power to co-opt are hereby appointed to frame a programme and regulations to be submitted to the members of the party at a meeting to be held at such time and place as may be notified hereafter by the Secretaries.

About one hundred and ten members of the All-India Congress Committee besides a large number of the delegates have already signed the above manifesto. Important among the former are:—Mr. C. R. Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhai J. Patel, N. C. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, C. S. Ranga Iyer, Mr. V. Abhayanker, B. S. Moonjee, B. H. Sasmal, T. R. Phookan, Jamnadas Mehta, A. Ranga swami Iyengar, Venkatarangam Naidu, Lal Dunichand of Ambala, S. E. Stokes, Raghavendra Rao, Shamsunder Bhargave, Jaouk dev Nakaviya Pando, Hararannath Misra, Mr. Srinarkash, Sampurnand, Ruchiram Sahani, Miss Sojjawali, Maulanas Masud Ali, Abdul Qadir, Firozdin, T. A. Sherwani, Khaliquzzama Khaja Suleman Qadar, Swami Ramenand.

MR. DAS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Das' address to the All-India Congress meeting announcing his decision reads as follows:—

"The resolutions discussed in the Subjects Committee and those passed by the Congress this year have convinced me that there are at least two schools of thought with fundamental difference. I do not feel oppressed by this fact at all; for such differences of opinion must arise in every healthy organisation. It is only natural that the experience of the last two years should be interpreted differently by different temperament and that such different interpretations should lead to different and opposing schools of thought and take the differences of opinion amongst us as an indication of greater vitality and although our activity must live in different directions there is no reason why all of us should not remain within the Congress. I must, therefore, work with those who share the same views with me. Indeed I have no other alternative as I cannot accept and cannot associate myself with most of the resolutions passed in the last session of the Congress. I must, therefore, either retire from public life or form a separate party within the Congress. I cannot retire from the fight for freedom as I have dedicated the rest of my life to the attainment of Swaraj. This has been the striving of my life for many years past and this must continue to be the striving of my life till I die. I must, therefore, work with those who believe in my programme. The majority has, I admit, the same right to work on the programme in which they believe. They must appoint such members of the working committee and such office-bearers as will carry out their programme. That is their clear duty. As I have no faith in that programme it is equally my duty not to be associated with it. If I am mistaken time will convince me of my mistake. But in the mean time it is my duty to tender my resignation. I am not leaving the Congress. If I have to work separately I must still do so within the Congress in the conviction that I shall be able to convert the minority into a majority at no distant date. I must, also, point out that every reasonable proposal for compromise was rejected, every suggestion for postponing the discussion of the Council question was negatived as in spite of repeated attempts to make civil disobedience practicable the majority has passed a resolution which makes it difficult if not impossible. Supposing war breaks out to-morrow in my opinion it would be the duty of every Indian, Hindu or Mahomedan or of any other faith to withdraw all cooperation with the Government and to start civil disobedience at once. The war of Turkey is the war of Asiatic freedom. The Khilafat Conference, I am told, has passed such a resolution. I regret to have to say that even a motion of adjournment for such discussion was rejected by the Congress. Ladies and gentlemen, I now ask you to elect our president before you proceed with the business of to-day's meeting."

THE SPLIT.

This means a split in their ranks and absence of absolutely united front. Mr. Das' declaration in favour of launching of civil disobedience immediately on breaking of war with Turkey may win Khilafat votes because other party does not think it expedient to give an opinion on conditional issues. But while the Congress was all the time voting in favour of the existing programme the Muslim Conferences were taking steps forward. The Jamait-ul-Ulema and the Khilafat Conference treated almost with contempt the questions about Council entry and British goods. They resolved to boycott on the principle of "no dealings with enemy".

These two bodies were concerned particularly with the world of Islam, Muslim duty towards Islam, and the position of the Khilafat.

Speeches regarding the responsibility of the Indian Muslims towards Islam were many. There was great distrust of the British and of all the Allies. In later days when serious news regarding the position at Lausanne were published these ideas developed into a definite warning to the Government. The Indian Mahomedans would give practical help to the Turks if war was precipitated by the Allies threat of starting Civil Disobedience immediately on the declaration of war was given through a resolution of the Khilafat Conference. Last night even in the normal circumstances the Khilafatists have resolved to go a step further than the Congress. While the latter body contended itself with a mere appeal for 25 lakhs and 50 thousand volunteers with a view to launch Civil Disobedience how, when and where to be decided later by the All-India Congress Committee the former has fixed time-limit for preparation to 3 months during which 10 lakhs of rupees and 50,000 volunteers are to be collected.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

Among other conferences the proceedings of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha gave one the impression that those who took part in it were fully convinced that the Hindu-Muslim entente could be maintained not by paper resolutions, but by organising the Hindu community to a strength that all other committees could realise that our aggressive attack on it would be to their disadvantage and thus maintain peace and harmony. The Sabha emphatically declared that its desire for organisation was not intended to be utilised for aggressive ends, but to remove the weakness of the Hindus which was the bottom of the conflicts and which was a standing invitation to the bad elements of the other communities to attack it for the sake of loot. Decisions to remove untouchability and take back to Hinduism Malabar Hindus converted to Islam show that orthodoxy is yielding.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

It is also notable that the College Students' Conference did not pass a resolution issuing a fresh call to the students to leave Government institutions, but merely contended by asserting that such a boycott was an ideal to be tried by as many as possible. The Congress on the other hand reaffirmed the boycott resolution. Possibly the students who held their Conference before the Congress met were influed by the conclusions of the Civil Disobedience Committee, but the Bihar students did leave in a body as a protest against what they termed a mild resolution.

As for the arrangements regarding the Congress these in themselves were quite satisfactory, but nothing to compare with those at Ahmedabad. The explanation is that the authorities here did not fully cooperate and that Bihar is a poor province. Any way the arrangements of the Muslim Conferences were both in the erection of the pandal and arrangement of settlements for delegates better than those of the Congress which is the reverse of other years. It may be due to the fact that the reception committees of these conferences had to deal with hundreds while the Congress had to deal with thousands.

MR. DAS' STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Jan. 1.

Mr. Das made the following statement before the All-India Congress Committee:—

Resolution discussed in the Subjects Committee and those passed by the Congress this year have convinced me that there are two schools of thought with fundamental differences. I do not feel oppressed at all, for such differences of opinion must arise in every healthy organisation. It is only natural that the experiences of the last two years should be interpreted differently by different temperaments and that such different interpretations should lead to different and opposing schools of thought. I take the differences of opinion amongst us as an indication of greater vitality and although our activity must be in different directions there is no reason why all of us should not remain within the Congress. I must therefore work with those who share the same views with me indeed I have no other alternative as I cannot accept and cannot associate myself with most of the resolutions passed in the last session of the Congress. I must, therefore, either retire from the public life or form a separate party within the Congress. I cannot retire from the fight for freedom as I have dedicated best of my life to the attainment of Swaraj. This has been the striving of my life for many years past and this must continue to be the striving of my life till I die. I must, therefore, work with those who believe in my programme. The majority has, I admit, the same right to work on the programme in which they believe. They must appoint such members of the Working Committee and such office bearers as will carry out their programme. That is their clear duty. As I have no faith in that programme it is equally my duty not to be associated with it. If I am mistaken time will convince me of my mistake. But in the meantime it is my duty to tender my resignation. I am not leaving the Congress. If I have to work separately I must still do so within the Congress with the conviction that I shall be able to convert a minority into a majority at no distant date. I must also, point out that every reasonable proposal for a compromise was rejected. Every suggestion for postponing the discussion on the council question was negatived and in spite of the repeated attempts to make civil disobedience practicable the majority has passed a resolution which makes it difficult if not impossible. Supposing a war breaks out to-morrow in my opinion, it would be the duty of every Indian, Hindu or Mahomedan or of any other faith to withdraw all co-operation with the Government and to start civil disobedience at once. The war of Turkey is the war of Asiatic freedom. The Khilafat Conference, I am told, has passed such a resolution. I regret to have to say that even a motion for adjournment for such discussion was rejected by the Congress."

ATTITUDE CONGRESS.

Mr. Das in concluding asked the Committee to elect a president before proceeding with the business before the meeting. As might have been expected the statement was applauded by that section which is comparatively very small in the All-India Committee and those were practically the members who are interested in organising a new party to be known as the Congress-Swaraj League. Mr. Das' reference to the attitude of the Congress and the Subjects Committee regarding the council entry and civil disobedience were by no means impartial and especially the reference to the motion of adjournment and reference to the possible emergency of war is regarded as a bait to the Mussulmans. The attitude of the Congress to civil disobedience is by no means as depicted by Mr. Das. As a matter of fact the Congress, on being informed of the situation that had arisen, adopted a well considered resolution, drafted by the joint meeting of the Congress and the Khilafat Working Committees. When the motion for adjournment was made by a Muslim member it was no other than Mr. Moazzam Ali, one of the General Secretaries of the Khilafat Committee, who opposed the motion because Mr. Moazzam Ali was aware of the action that was about to be taken. Thereupon the Congress rejected the motion for adjournment. So it is not correct of Mr. Das to say that the motion was rejected without discussion. It must, also, be stated in fairness to the Congress that the mover of adjournment did not want the discussion nor did he make any statement such as could throw any light on the situation beyond stating that in view of the Near East situation the Congress should adjourn to enable the Subjects Committee to meet and declare civil obedience immediately. So also in regard to the civil disobedience resolution it was open to Mr. Das, if he believed, to tell the Congress before he put the resolution to vote what he himself thought of the matter and then ask the House to give their votes. To complain now that the Congress decided in the only way that any assembly of responsible persons would have done is gratuitous. It appears that Mr. Das told the Subjects Committee he did not believe in any conditions being imposed for starting civil disobedience and, I believe, he said it in reference to the pledge devised at Ahmedabad. Considering that last year the matter was discussed threadbare and that after a determined opposition the Congress unanimously adopted the proposition regarding the volunteers' pledge it is frivolous to complain that the Congress did not dispense with these conditions this year. It is difficult also to concede Mr. Das's position that every minority which differs from the majority should form a new party. The question of Council-entry was the main issue before the country for months together and the verdict of the Congress which was overwhelmingly against the proposition of the minority was a clear answer that the country is not prepared to depart light-heartedly from the programme placed before the country. Even as it was the pro-Council party had absolute freedom of discussion in the Subjects Committee and of speech in the Congress and for much of the time that was wasted on mere wordy declamations the blame is that party's, the other side making as few speeches as possible.

UNHAPPY DECISION.

Having regard to all these circumstances and spirit of tolerance and forbearance displayed by the Subjects Committee and the Congress throughout the session it is thought Mr. Das's decision is altogether unhappy and his statement unreasonable. Altogether it appears that Mr. Das and his party having suffered a defeat at the debate are now trying to use Muslim sentiment as a powerful lever wherewith to coerce the All-India Congress Committee into reversing the decision of the Congress and enter into compromise with the pro-Council party.

The Civil Disobedience resolution which has been referred to the All-India Committee for being given effect to has furnished an opportunity to the pro-Council party for discrediting the majority. Notwithstanding the Congress resolution yesterday giving full powers to the Congress Working Committee for dealing with the situation as it may arise it is difficult to think why bones should be made over the resolution urging the country to prepare for offering Civil Disobedience. The Congress resolution does not conflict with the resolution passed the other day about Civil Disobedience, still a clever attempt has been made to create a deadlock by confusing the issues on strictly extraneous grounds. In fact a deadlock has arisen since this morning and the committee had to adjourn to meet again at three p.m. It is remarkable that Dr. Ansari and other Muslims see no reason to object to the Congress resolutions and in fact Dr. Ansari has ably stated the case against clouding the issues; but Hakim Ajmal Khan has taken up, for reasons which are easy to surmise, an attitude that is not easy to reconcile with his former attitude. It is believed that Hakim has altogether been misled by his friends especially Motilal, Das and V. J. Patel and the whole thing is part of a well thought out campaign of obstruction. We are now faced with an uncertain situation in the Committee. Most members feel tired or unwell and it is hardly fair to expect them to be patient any further. Many have left or are expected to leave to-day and at best we cannot have more than a thin house this afternoon.

TRIUMPH OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Jan. 1.

In a word the Gaya Congress has been a triumph of Mahatma Gandhi, his principles and programme. All the major recommendations of the Civil Disobedience Committee have been repudiated. The boycott of British goods has been negatived. The proposals for contesting elections have been rejected and the boycott of law courts and educational institutions instead of being lifted has been reaffirmed. Due to the occupation of the Congress in controversies in the necessity or otherwise of the change in the existing programme other steps in advance which were contemplated before the Congress assembled have not been taken and have been entrusted to the All-India Congress Committee. These include drafting up of a scheme of Swarajya, appointment of the members for a joint committee to recommend the solution of the Hindu-Muslim conflicts, guarantee to the minorities, revision of the Lucknow compact so as to include other communities, step in the direction of starting foreign propaganda and also examining the possibilities of a federation of the Asiatic nations.

Mr. Rajagopalachari commanded the majority as in him the Congress thought it found a faithful disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who would neither move forward nor behind what his Guru stood for. Perhaps it was this same feeling which led the majority of the delegates to vote for his resolution repudiating all debts and liabilities that may hereafter be incurred by the Government of India and the legislatures in India. Not only had not Mahatma Gandhi written or spoken on the subject, but the matter itself had not been before the public for long. Even during the Congress Week not a word was heard about it although it involved principles of gravest importance. It was brought forward in the Congress Subjects Committee late at night on the 30th December when several members were absent and full debate had not taken place. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar warned that the principles of domestic and international morality and justice were involved and by its decision on it the Congress would rise or fall in the estimation of the world.

Mr. Harisarvotam Rao characterised it as being to say the least non-moral. Mr. Rajagopalachariar agreed that full discussion had not taken place and did not object to Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar's amendment to refer it to the All-India Congress Committee, but he did not accept it. The result was that Mr. Rajagopalachariar got almost a unanimous verdict in favour of his motion. Whatever may be the feelings in the minds of the delegates, whether or not they voted in full realisation of the gravest nature of the issue at stake several leaders were undoubtedly surprised at the result.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Of other passed matters on which the Congress resolved that regarding the organisation of labour and Kisan unions is noteworthy, but how far practical shape would be given to this desire it is very; difficult to foresee because a similar resolution was passed at Nagpur two years ago. An increased activity in that direction may, however, now be anticipated. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's attempt at Ahmedabad to define Swaraj as complete independence to be attained by all possible and proper means was repeated this session, but with less support than the Maulana got at Ahmedabad. There was an apparent desire for a definition of Swaraj, but not without a full examination of the subject by the Congress Committee. Another result of the Congress decisions is that the present office-bearers have publicly declared through a manifesto their disapproval of a majority of propositions adopted and have under the leadership of Mr. Das formed themselves into a Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party to be within the Congress following its creed and believing in non-violent non-cooperation in principle, but starting their own organisation and carrying propaganda in favour of their own programme with a view to capture a majority at no early date. They would not cooperate in carrying out the Gaya programme nor obstruct it directly although indirectly it would mean obstruction when they ask the Congressmen to come to their side and not follow the programme of the Gaya session.

At this stage a motion was brought forward by a member of the Committee to request Mr. Das to reconsider his decision. Mr. Das, it appears, stood firm and asked the meeting to elect its own president. The question of the request to reconsider was however adjourned till this evening and the meeting elected Mr. Das to be meanwhile the president of the meeting. The meeting was then proceeded with under the presidency of Mr. Das.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Hakim Ajmal Khan referred to the resolution of the Khilafat Conference to launch Civil Disobedience immediately there was war with Turkey and asked if the Committee on behalf of the Congress would endorse that view. A lengthy discussion ensued in the course of which Mr. Rajagopalachari and Dr. Ansari pointed out that yesterday a resolution passed by the Congress authorising its Working Committee to deal with the situation in consultation with the Khilafat working Committee was comprehensive enough to meet all the points raised.

VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENE.

An address was delivered by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the All Indian Volunteers Conference appealing to them to observe the Ahmedabad pledge and work for unity and non-violence. She urged them to frame a uniform constitution for all volunteers organisations in India. A committee consisting of Messrs. V. A. Desai, (Chairman) Nageswari Prashad and Karim (Secretary) has been appointed for the purpose. A working committee has also been formed consisting of fifteen representatives from each province and one from the Khilafat Council.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

WORKING COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Jan. 1.

The All-India Congress Committee met this evening under the presidency of Mr. F. Abbas Tyabjee in the absence of Mr. C. R. Das who did not turn up as expected. The question of Civil Disobedience was further considered and it was resolved to raise fifty thousand volunteers and collect twenty-five lakhs to the Tilak Swarajya Fund before the 30th April. These are arrangements along with the spread of Khaddar and the spirit of non-violence preparatory to launching Civil Disobedience, but meanwhile the occasion arises to start Civil Disobedience then it be under the orders of the Working Committee which has been empowered to relax certain conditions of the programme adopted by the All-India Congress Committee in Delhi. The Working Committee consists of Mr. C. S. Rajagopalachari, Mr. T. Prakasan, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Prof. Teja Singh, Lala Dunichand of Lahore, Babu Brij Kishore Prashad, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Abdul Kalam, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Seth Chotani, Seth Jamna Lal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Muzam Ally and Mr. Vallabhoy Patel. The President of the Committee is not known as Mr. C. R. Das has sent in his resignation which has not so far been accepted by the All-India Congress Committee. Under the constitution he is supposed to be the President for the time being. The question will, however, be decided by the All-India Congress Committee which will probably meet in the month of May. Babu Rajendra Prasad has been elected the Working Secretary of the Congress for the year 1923 and the office of the All-India Congress Committee will be removed shortly from Allahabad to Patna. The All-India Congress Committee decided this evening only on the question of Civil Disobedience as stated above and referred all other matters for consideration of the Working Committee which has before it about 20 subjects to dispose of. These include Babu Bhagwandas' scheme of Swaraj, the scheme of Hindu-Moslem unity and the scheme of foreign propaganda. The Working Committee sat late this evening and transacted very little business. It decided to tour round the country in order to raise before the thirtieth of April from each province the quota of men and money required among other things to start Civil Disobedience. It is probable that the members of the Working Committee will be accompanied by a few Congress leaders on their tour of the country. The Working Committee sits to-morrow to dispose of some urgent business and will then adjourn till the end of this month when it will reassemble in Bombay.

Mr. C. R. Das left Gaya to-night for Benares. Almost all the delegates have left for their respective homes and Swarajyapuri now wears a deserted appearance.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

NEW RESOLUTION ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Jan. 2.

It appears that this morning when the committee rose Sjt. C. R. Das did not adjourn the meeting till 3 p.m. but simply announced that the "next" meeting would be held at three. So the committee which began to assemble at about 2-30 p.m. had to wait till quarter to five to discover the subtlety of Mr. Das' legal mind and that too after a messenger had been sent to him, when he sent back word to say that he had not adjourned the meeting, but he had stated that the next meetnig would be held at three. It may be so, but it is extraordinary that if tha was Mr. Das' intention, he did not declare that the morning's meeting was dissolved as is usually the case. When this became known the meeting elected Mr. Abbas Tyabji as chairman of the meeting and proceeded with the remainings item on the agenda.

The first subject to be taken up was regarding civil disobedience. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari moved a fresh resolution on civil disobedience so as to meet the objection raised at this morning's sitting and also fixing 30th April as the date by which all preparations for starting civil disobedience are to be completed. It was put to vote and carried, only one member remaining neutral. The resolution as amended after setting forth that the condition of the congress resolution be fulfilled by 30th April with special reference to condit ons prevailing in each province says, that the working committee shall have power to act under the Congress resolution regarding the Near East situation without reference to the date fixed above and to relax any of the Delhi conditions for civil disobedience, in order to meet any grave emergency that may arise out of the Turkish situation.

Other items on the agenda were referred to the Working Committee for disposal. A resolution was adopted appealing for vigorous efforts to boycott all foreign cloth and yarn in order to ensure complete economic independence of India. The meeting was then dissolved.

"WE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST SON."

TURKS' FIRM RESOLVE.

'DISCUSSION ON CAPITULATIONS—AN INSULT TO TURKISH PRIDE."

LACK OF GOODWILL AMONG PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

KEMAL PASHA INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—Interviewed by a representative of "Le Journal," at Angora, Mustapha Kemal said he thought if the Plenipotentiaries had been animated by goodwill, the Conference need not have lasted so long. As it was, complete agreement had not been reached on a single point after five weeks. He described the discussion on the Capitulations as an insult to Turkish pride; Turkey was resolved to fight to her last son rather than perish in slavery.—(Reuter.)

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Mr. Bonar Law's departure for Paris to consult Lord Curzon is regarded as indicating the seriousness of the situation on the eve of the Reparations Conference. There is little change in the facts of the situation, promising a more successful result than was obtained at the London Conference beyond increasing the pressure of events demanding a settlement. The serious developments at Lausanne show inter-dependence of the Near East on the reparations settlement. Certain French newspapers indicate that France may utilise the fears of a rupture at Lausanne, with the consequent danger, as a lever for bargaining on the Reparations question.—Reuter.

BRITISHERS LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Malta.—600 (?) British subjects are leaving Constantinople forthwith owing to the uncertainty of the situation. 600 are expected to land at Cyprus, and the remainder at Malta. —Reuter.

TURKISH CLAIM FOR MOSUL

"DAILY CHRONICLE'S" ATTACK ON KEMAL.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The "Daily Chronicle" devotes a leading article to a strong refutation of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's contention that Mosul cannot be sacrificed because it is part of the Turkish national patrimony. It points out that this is no more a case than it is of Bagdad, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula which the Turks likewise conquered but did not populate. They have since been expelled from Mosul by conquest as from several other countries in the Near East. The paper emphasises that since the Turks were driven out, the inhabitants of Mosul have twice declared themselves against reaccepting Turkish rule and have favoured its incorporation in Mesopotamia. The "Daily Chronicle" declares that Mosul is indispensable to Mesopotamia as the chief source of grain supply for Bagdad which region is strategically indefensible without it. The paper attributes the Turks' sole motive to aggression for the purpose of conquering Mesopotamia and contends that the restoration of Mosul will mean undoing of the whole of British work in Mesopotamia and will strike an immeasurable blow against British prestige in the Middle East which, owing to the importance of the Suez Canal and the Persian Gulf, involves something like the Empire's juglar vein. The paper denies that the question of Mosul is one of oil despite the propaganda mainly traceable to American oil interests and it says that the reasons for Government's interest in Mosul are not alone a matter of pledges but something lying very close to the existence of the Empire, of which the Russian Bolshevists are perfectly aware.—Reuter.

MADRAS LETTER

MINISTERIAL VOLTE FACE

I. M. S. RECRUITMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

If I might hazard a guess, in so short a time, regarding the opinion here of Sjt. C. R. Das's Congress Presidential Address, I might say that, on the whole, it was received with satisfaction, though not with enthusiasm. Especially, his message of hope has given the people an altogether new outlook. Das's opinion about Council entry has, indeed, disappointed the people, but they were prepared for such a disappointment, having regard to his expressed views on that vital point, weeks before the Congress session at Gaya. How exactly Sjt. Das has come to the conclusion that Council entry does not conflict with the fundamental principle of non-cooperation passes their understanding. In any event, the people of this province expect from Sjt. Das that loyalty to the Congress without which common action is impossible. All eyes are turned to Mr. Das for that energising and consolidation of our national forces in the coming months that will lead the nation forward on the march to victory.

AT LONG LAST!

Only the other day the Madras Chamber of Commerce quietly retreated from its fight against the "iniquitous impost", which naturally roused the ire of the Mount Road Anglo-Indian paper. But a greater betrayal had awaited the 'Mail.' It might be recalled that the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister, published a statement in the 'Mail' that the Ministers proposed calling a meeting of the Party in Power to determine what should be done in the awkward situation created by the Secretary of State's dispatch and to discuss the next step in its campaign. This news was, of course, received with due flourish of trumpets by the 'Mail.' But what is the outcome of the meeting The Party resolved that, as the Iniquitous Impost affected all parties, the issue of Ministerial resignations did not arise; and it was further stated that the resignation of Ministers would only arise when and if they have lost the confidence of the majority in the House! Thus the Ministers preferred abject surrender to the dignified alternative of resignation. The meeting, curiously enough, did not even protest against the Peel dispatch!

Of what use are petitions to the Parliamentary Joint Committee, deputations to Simla, and delegations to England when the Party has tamely accepted the severe reverse? The Ministers' action is quite in keeping with their previous record, and it has surprised nobody. One wonders what other stunts are still in the armoury of the 'Madras Mail' to carry on its vain Phillipics against the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Meanwhile, the Ministers might console themselves on the fact of their having 'fought' so well. never mind the defeat. They will, doubtless, discover further means of retrenchment and regulate the system of finance. They may yet discover means to exploit the drink vice of the poor'

AN ATNI-NON-COOPERATOR IN TROUBLE

Mr. C. R. Reddy put an interpellation in the Local Legislative Council regarding the levy of the punitive tax on Mr. T. Ramaswami Chaudhari, Bar-at-Law, of Guntur. It would appear that he was not a Congressman at any time, but on the contrary, he was one of those who "actively opposed the Non-Cooperation Movement." The Law Member stated in reply to Mr. Reddy's querry that under section 15 of the Police Act all inhabitants of the proclaimed area were liable to contribute towards the cost of the additional police unless, of course, specially exempted under clause 5 of the section. On further interpellation asking for a statement of the grounds on which Mr. Chaudhari's name was included in the list of liable persons, the answer received was no more illuminating than "the Government have no information with regard to individuals who have not been exempted." Even a case of this nature has not received sufficient attention from Government! Mr. Chaudhari has obviously committed no offence, and he ought not to have been penalised if it was a case of punitive tax. He was not only not a Congressman, as Mr. Reddy pointed out, but was a stout opposer of Non-Cooperation! The case of professedly anti-non-cooperators like Mr. Chaudhari is indeed pitiable! Who will not take a lesson after this betrayal?

I. M. S. RECRUITMENT.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Medical Union (a representative organisation of the medical graduates and practitioners of this province) a meeting was held recently in the Y. M. C. A. to record its protest against the recent decision of the Secretary of State in the matter of recruitment in England for the Indian Medical Service. Dr. C. B. Rama Rao, who has been interesting himself in the matter, was voted to the chair. Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Iyer moved the following resolution:

"Whereas the principle underlying the recent decision of the Secretary of State for India to appoint not less than 30 doctors of only British extraction to Commissions in the Indian Medical Service is subversive of all principles of economy, efficient Indianisation and equal treatment as between Indians and Europeans especially at a time when in India there are many demobilized Indian doctors with previous Indian Medical Service experience whose claim for employment is at least as great as that of the unemployed British and whose services would certainly be more economical efficient, and acceptable to the people."

"This meeting of the medical men of Madras enters its emphatic protest against the said decision and appeals to all concerned to take immediate steps to have it reconsidered and cancelled."

The mover of the resolution, while pointing out that every consideration of economy, efficiency, Indianisation and equality of treatment as between Indians and Europeans has been overlooked in the new rcruitment, he added, that it appeared to him to be a deliberate attempt to keep Indians out of the service. The resolution was seconded by Dr. Mallayya and was duly supported by Dr. Rama Rao. The resolution was unanimously carried. It is rumoured that this insolent measure had its inception in Madras, and the Rajah of Panagal, the Chief Minister, owes a public explanation. z

At another protest meeting, presided over by Mr. C. R. Reddy. M. L. C., the president spoke of the disease of racialism" which "was again breaking out in the policy of the India Office towards the country."

A NON-BRAHMIN ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. M. Gopala Nambiyar, the President of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference, who is a non-Brahmin, has strongly condemned the principle underlying the Government Order regarding the representation of Communities in the subordinate branch of Government Service. The President, in the course of his speech, pointed out the banal effects of the introduction of this new distinction of caste into the Services and added that "very great harm is caused to the efficiency of the service as a whole." He goes on to say:

However much it may be necessary to have communal representation in other spheres, no such representation based on caste or creed is possible among the Non-Gazetted Services without seriously affecting the feeling of brotherhood that now exists among the members of the Non-Gazetted Service irrespective of the caste or creed to which one belongs. So far, therefore, as the Non-Gazetted Service is concerned, the only principle that can be applied to us is that laid down in Board's Standing Order 128 (I). It is this: "Government do not regard any caste or creed as a ground of civil disability. All classes and castes are therefore alike eligible to hold offices under Government, provided they have the necessary educational and other qualifications." B.S.O 128 (2) is too clannish to find a place among the Standing Orders, and it should therefore be deleted.

Rarely does one find such frank statements as the above one, from a member of the non-Brahmin Community. Will the attitude of the Party in Power change, at least, after such an undeniable proof coming from one among themselves.?

THE NEW LAHORE DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The first issue of the new nationalist daily newspaper the "Nation" was published to-day. It is a twelve page paper. The printing and the general get-up of the paper appear to be fair. In introducing itself and its policy to the public under the heading "ourselves" it says:—"Modern India demanded a sparkling nationalist newspaper and we propose to cater for that demand to the best of our power. Our editorial policy will therefore be nationalist." It adds that Lala Lajput Rai was the man who first mooted the need for a nationalist paper in Northern India, which need "produced the "Nation."

RELEASE OF 4 RAJPUTANA LEADERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMEER, Jan. 2.

Maulana Md. Nooruddin, Mirza Abdul Kadir Beg, Secretary, Khilafat Committee Hafiz Sultan Hasan and Maulvi Abdulla after serving one years imprisonment each were suddenly released on 1st January, while the actual date of their release was 13th January. They had a most cordial and warm reception and were taken in a grand procession throughout the city. The streets were crowded by anxious and appreciating public to welcome these illustrious Rajputana leaders. The Non-co-operation movement in this province has received a fresh life and vitality by their inspiring presence.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. A. T. Gidwani wires from Nadiad under date January 2nd:—

The announcement in the "Navjivan" and the "Hindusthan" that I am to preside over the delverations of a conference of primary teachers of Gujerat at Anand on Sunday the 7th instant is absolutely unauthorized. The organizers of the conference have not published their names. Those concerned are informed that it is not a conferece under the auspicies of the Vidyapith and I have no intention of attending it. I strongly depricate such irresponsible announcements.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 2.

The weather has been dry and is unusually cold in the plains. The western disturbance is slowly approaching the frontier. There is a slight reappearance of the monsoon in the south-west of the Bay.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

The Malabar Tenants Conference passed a resolution supporting the Malabar Tenancy Bill as it satisfied the essential requirements and was conceived in a spirt of caution and circumspeition and safeguarded the interests of all parties concerned.

The Proclamation parade of troops in Calcutta was held on the maidan on 1st morning. His Excellency the Viceroy took the salute.

In Calcutta, on January 2nd the closing telergaphic transfer is sixteen and one thirty second pence and demand sixteen and one-sixteenths pence.

TOKYO LETTER.

"ASIA FOR ASIATICS."

AWAKENING OF CHINESE MOSLEMS

PROF. EINSTEIN IN JAPAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

TOKYO Nov. 30.

Dr. Albert Einstein, the world-famous scientist and propounder of the much discussed theory of relativity is receiving a very warm and cordial welcome in Japan, such as few men of scietice ever had. Professor Einstein's present trip to this country was made possible through the enterprising spirit and untiring efforts of Mr. Yamamoto, proprietor, of the "Kaizo," a Japanese magazine with the biggest circulation in the East, who takes considerable interest in his work. He is now the centre of popular attention, and his lectures although beyond the comprehension of a layman, not initiated into the ins and outs of mathematical formulas, are being attended by hordes of people from all walks of life. His goniality of disposition and an aloofness from pomp combined with a kindly face and the broad forehead of a scholar have made him the idol of the intellectual classes, who knowing his illustrious record in the realm of science feel confident that they are honouring a man without either an equal or a superior in the present scientific world. The entire press with a unanimity and reverence befitting the distinguished visitor is bestowing upon him high encomiums in the most eulogistic terms. The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto have decided to treat him as their official guest during his brief sojourn in this country, while the Imperial Academy has conferred upon his the honorary membership, a distinction never before extended to a foreigner.

When interviewed by a press representative Dr Einstein expressed his great appreciation of the valuable contributions made by the Japanese men of science to world's knowledge and added: "It is my honest opinion that the Japanese intellectuals are contributing in great measure to the advancement of modern science. While Japan has of necessity to a large extent been a nation of imitation and adaptation since she threw open her doors to the world half a century ago, this does not mean that originality is not included in the present make up of the people. Many valuable discoveries, not only in the field of science, but in industrial and other lines, have been made by the Japanese." The noted scientist is greatly concerned about the pitiable conditions under which his fellow-scientists in Germany, due to their nominal salaries, and the disastrous slump of the mark, are struggling against great odds, but feels sure that in spite of their innumerable hardships, they are putting forth their best efforts in carrying on the work before them and preserving the great traditions of their natidn.

With a smile of modesty, the learned professor refuses to take any credit upon him for his discovery which has totally revolutionised the hitherto held beliefs by demolishing a considerable part of the Euclid geometry, and is reported to have remarked: "I am still working on my new theory and also delving into other scientific problems; but after all the theory of relativity is nothing new—it just brings forth something that had not been given much serious consideration before. My study in perfecting the theory covered two periods, the first seven years and the second almost as long." The failure owing to unfavourable weather of the expeditions sent under his instructions to the Dutch East Indies instructions to the Dutch East Indies and The Netherlands to take photographs of the recent total eclipe of the sun, is very much regretted by him, but he seems to have some rays of hope as the British expedition that was sent to Australia was fortunate enough in securing some excellent photographs from which valuable data on certain scientific problems has been secured and will to a large extent help him in support of his remarkable theory that invites the scientific world to cut adrift from all that has been a standard in mathematics for the last two thousand years.

A SCIENTIFIC DUEL.

When the representative of a local newspaper called to show him a cablegram received from Europe to the effect that Soviet officials at Moscow had "formally condemned Einsteinism as bourgeois counter-revolt and idealism," the noted scientist laughed heartily at the ingenuity of the man who has cut such an awkward joke upon him, and considered it highly amusing that a man of science as he is, should involuntarily be dragged into the quagmire of political movements. Although engrossed in scientific researches of a higher nature, Dr. Einstein is interested in politics and his great hobby is music of which he is a great expert.

Mr. Fudon Doi who recently kicked up a row in Japanese scientific circles and had been sending open challenges to Einstein for a public debate seems to have beaten a hasty retreat under the pressure of his former tutor, Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, a leading scientist of Japan. Mr. Doi to-day admitted defeat after hearing and exchanging views with Dr. Einstein at a lecture delivered by him before 120 professors of science at the Tokyo Imperial University. Dr. Nagaoka believed that Mr. Doi's arguments were all trash and a national disgrace, and if pitted against Einstein he will not be able to hold his own for a few minutes.

NAVAL RETRENCHMENT.

There seems to be a ring of sincerity in Naval circles to live up to the letter and spirit of the Naval Limitation Treaty concluded at Washington. According to recent communiques issued by the Navy and Foreign offices, the work of construction was discontinued, a little before the ratifications were deposited at Washington, on the capital ships Kaga, Tosa, Amagi and Akagi while preparations are in train for scrapping the Settsu, Shikishima, Akashi, Aki, Satsuma, Katori, Kashima, Ibuki, Ikoma, Kurama, and Fuji. Besides this the number of men and officers whose services are being dispensed with will reach a total of agout 12,000. In this connection, it would not be out of place to say that the Government's policy is to discharge, as far as possible, old and worn-out officers so that younger and more promising ones may have better chances of promotion in the near future. As regards the readjustment of naval stations, the Government proposes to abolish the naval ports of Maizuru and Chinkai, as well as the Naval Port Bureaus of Port Arthur, Takeshiki and Yeiko. A rumour is going the rounds of some well-informed circles in Tokyo that the War Office too, sandwiched as she is between the public wrath and the manipulations of the Ministry of Finance, is contemplating for another instalment of army reduction in addition to the decrease already effected, a full report of which was given in one of my previous letters.

The hatchet of retrenchment is exacting its toll in all other Governmental Departments. Of more than 15,000 officials of "hannin" rank and upwards employed in various offices under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance, approximately more than 1,000 are about to be given their discharge certificates. The Department of Railways is also showing signs of granting permanent leave of absence to an equal number of its officials. Other departments have not yet made public their plans, but to keep within the proper bounds of their reduced allotments, the fate of many of their employees must be hanging in the balance.

MOSLEMS IN CHINA.

There are many millions of Mohammadans in China, mostly living in the interior provinces of the West, the Province of Kansu being predominatingly Mohammadan. Although followers of the Great Prophet, they have very little of that Moslem spirit which is a prominent feature among Moslems in India or other countries of the Near East. Most probably under the powerful influences of Buddhism and Confucianism backed up by the moral sympathies of the ruling classes, the Mohammaden element in China inspite of great numbers has for scores of years been a sort of nonentity. There are practically no architectural differences between Mosques and the Temples of Buddhism or Confucianism. The tablets to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors that were worshipped by the Chinese Mohammadans and usually placed in the most conspicuous places in their mosques during the Imperial Regime are still to be found in their former abodes and are receiving the same amount of homage as before.

The recent Turkish victories in the Near East, and the establishment of Mohammaden Republic in Russian Turkestan have largely contributed towards a general awakening of the Moslems in China, Mr. A. A. Joffe, the Soviet Envoy in Peking is also reported to be responsible for disseminating much of the knowledge about the successes that have attended the Moslem arms in Turkey, Afghanistan, etc. A new movement vivified by the flash of the Turkish sword that has dealt an ignoble defeat to the enemies of Islam and riding on a tide of liberty and progress that is surging round the world, is making itself felt in the Chinese Republic. Circulars are being issued in North China calling upon all believers in Islam to unite for the promotion of their common interests and to shake off their lethargy that has thrown them into the darkness of ignorance. It is an encouraging sign of the times and a happy augury for the future that the Moslem inhabitants of China who were kept aloof from the political tendencies of the age have begun to realise their backward position in Chinese life and are concentrating their efforts towards breaking down the walls of ignorance behind which they had been kept for many decades.

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS.

A Society by the name of Toyo Kyosun Kai (The Orient Mutual Preservation Association) has recently been founded in Tokyo under the patronage and supervision of some well-known Japanese politicians, members of Diet, and prominent educationists, with the object of cementing a bond of friendship between the peoples of the Orient and to bring about a general emancipation of the various countries in the East smarting under the iron heels of Western nations. The motto of the Association is "Asia for the Asiatics", and it has within a short period of its birth enlisted the sympathies and moral support of practically the whole vernacular press and a fairly good number of the intellectual classes.

A very elaborate "get-together" dinner was held the other evening to which a large number of Tokyo residents from China, India, Phillippines, Korea, Formosa etc., were invited. The whole gathering was a very brilliant affair, and the spirit of fellow feeling that prevailed throughout its proceedings left no room for doubt that the organisers of the meeting were in right earnest to make their undertaking a huge success. The keynote of the speeches that were delivered in great profusion was that the peoples of the Orient must cooperate to preserve themselves against the aggression of the white nations. Mr. Kumpei Matsumoto, a progressive member of the Diet and an orator of great fame depicted the present position of the Eastern nations in very touching terms that drew tears from the audience, and he reminded his hearers that Asia with the unsurpassed civilisation of thousands of years behind her was at present nothing but the happy-hunting-ground of the white people. A Filipino gentleman gave a very encouraging account of what his people are doing for the realisation of a Filipino Republic. Some Chinese speakers spoke in such classical Japanese mixed with Chinese sentences that your correspondent in spite of all his knowledge of Japanese could not follow them, but a Chinese friend afterwards explained to him that they also appealed for fellowship among the oppressed countries of the Orient. Mr. Keshe Ram Saharwal, representing the Indians in Tokyo gave a short account of Mahatma Gandhi and his great movement of non-co-operation that has brought to its knees on many points the British Government of India. The most interesting feature of it was that the name of Mahatma Gandhi was given such a thundering applause that the speaker had to stop every now and then. The mention of Mustapha Kemal Pasha brought forth another ovation from the young bloods and every one heard with rapt attention the exploits of that great emancipator of the East, as well as the interests of India in the Khilafat problem. In short it was a very happy gathering that benefitted the participants from many points of view, and many more meetings are expected to be held in the near future for a mutual exchange of opinions and of devising some ways and means by which some substantial work could be done to ameliorate the lot of all Asiatic peoples.

FUTURE OF I. C. S.

"THE TIMES" SUGGESTS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The Problem of the Indian Civil Service is the subject of a reader in the "Times" in connection with the first of two articles contributed on the subject by Mr. Montagu. The paper argees with him in saying that an immediate and exhaustive enquiry is called for regardless of the controversy and perhaps the exacerbation of feeling it may evoke. The paper points out that the problem is really twofold as it anects the existing members of the service and the future conditions under the new regime and thinks that the present active members unquestionably have ground for soreness and complaint. It explains how their financial situation has become very difficult while the reform scheme has necessarily affected their prospects. The whole question, in the paper's opinion, smells suspiciously of something akin to bad faith and it considers that some authoritative guarantee should be given beyond the somewhat vague assurance of the ex-Secretary of State that the annuities and pensions of civil service will be absolutely secure and the reference made in Lord Reading's speech on the subject in Calcutta on December 28th. In connection with the conditions for governing future British appointments, the "Times" suggests a commission of inquiry composed of Britons and Indians and thinks that when these fundamental questions have been settled, the lure of Indian will reattract capable and adventurous young men.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH UNEMPLOYED.

DEPUTATION PROTESTS AGAINST WORKHOUSE DIET.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

A deputation of the Scottish unemployed who had marched to London, including a clergyman who had joined the trekkers in the Midlands, called at the Metropolitan Asylum's Board, to-day, and protested against workhouse diet. Questioned as to what constituted a fair diet, the leader remarked that some of the men had marched 700 miles, and he suggested for breakfast bacon; for dinner meat, vegetables, and tea; for tea, bread and butter and celery; also hot supper.

The Chairman said he was unable to authorise such a diet whereupon the marchers preceded by leaders went to the Ministry of Health where the deputation decided to remain until they were ejected. The Secretary to the Ministry of Health suggested that the men be medically examined to see whether they needed a better diet than that for tramps, but the marchers refused to submit to the examination. Eventually members of the deputation were escorted without resistance from the building by a dozen constables.—Reuter.

IRELAND AND BRITAIN.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 1.

In a message to the English people, published in the "Daily News," President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State says that the strife of centuries, which has sundered Britain and Ireland, is now ended, and Ireland is firm to promote friendship with Britain. "A handful of our people, however, took it upon themselves to oppose by force the will of the nation, but all their desperate efforts to throw us again into a war with Britain, have been countered and, with returning stability, it is now possible to look to the future. In the New Year, we hope to reap full fruits of the Treaty—secure unity of our nation by justice and toleration, and restore to our country the condition of a lasting peace and prosperity."—B. O. W. through Reuter.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The New Year's Honours list contains also the following.—The Companions of the Order of the Bath; Colonels Arthur Poole, Charles Rankin, Edward Fagan, Manners Nightingale and Guy Beatty.

The Knight Commandership of the British Empire is awarded to Major-General Louis Vaughan and the Commanderships of the British Empire to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Chaunoy, Colonel Charles Augustus Hocken, Major Edward Albert Porch and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Ward. The Officerships of the British Empire are awarded to Majors Frank Harley, James Robert Johnson, William Clarke Kirkwood. The Memberships of British Empire are awarded to Lieutenants Harold Browne, Calcutta Scottish, Francis Griffith Gordon, North Western Railway Regiment and Henry Walter, Military Works Service.—(Reuter).

PACT OF GREAT POWERS

HERR CUNO'S PROPOSAL.

REJECTED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Berlin.—Chancellor Cuno, to-day, delivered a significant speech to the members of the Hamburg Bourse, in which he declared that France had recently rejected the proposal made by Germany to enter a pact with France and other great Powers interested in the Rhine not to wage war with each other for one generation without having first taken a referendum of the respective nations. The project was presented to France through a third Power, and could be produce as evidence that France had nothing to fear from the alleged war-like intentions of Germany.

BEST MEANS OF SOLVING REPARATIONS QUESTION.

Herr Cuno suggested that round-table negotiations were the best means of solving the reparations question and said that the German Government had, therefore, requested the Entente to allow their representative to present written proposals at the Paris Conference and verbally explain them. He indicated Germany's readiness to undertake to pay a definite sum for reparations to be raised by an international loan. He said that such a solution would form the basis of co-operation between European industries, especially French and German. The selection of guarantees remained a matter for negotiation; the German economic world was ready to participate in the loan. He declared, in conclusion, that the execution of the policy of enforced Pledges would signify the death of economic reparations.—Reuter.

"MERELY AN INFORMAL SUGGESTION."

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—It is authoritatively announced that the proposal mentioned by the German Chancellor, Herr Cuno, to obtain peace for a generation between France and Germany, was made to America merely as an informal suggestion by Herr Wiedfeldt to Mr. Hughes. The latter did not deem it necessary to transmit it to Paris; therefore, there was no question of France rejecting it. nevertheless the French are unable to consider immediate evacuation of the Rhine, when Germany has not honoured its obligations. It is considered, moreover, that the League of Nations has adequate machinery for dealing with the dispute.—Reuter.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

THE FRENCH PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Paris.—The French programme to be presented at to-morrow's meeting, is semi-officially stated to embrace a grant of two years' moratorium to Germany as regards the payment in specie and kind, conditional on the pledges being given in connection with the Ruhr coal output, timber deliveries and the levying of customs on experts. France does not agree to a reduction of Germany's debt until she has received her share of fifty milliard gold marks, and the reduction will have to be accompanied by a corresponding cancellation of Allied debts. It is stated that the issue of the international loan must be expedited to assure the payment of the German debt, and full control of German finances is demanded.

THE PLEDGES.

The pledges comprise the exploitation of domainal forests from which timber deliveries can be made, distribution of the Ruhr coal, and the levying of a tax on the coal hewn, and levying of customs on the left bank of the Rhine, establishment of customs offices at the Ruhr boundaries and the levying of a percentage on the sum of German exports from the Rhineland. The submission of a plan for the stabilisation of the mark is required and also the issue of an internal loan to be guaranteed by German industrialists.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

A GERMAN REQUEST.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Brussels.—The German Charge d'Affaires, through the Belgian Foreign Minister, has requested that the German expert, Herr Bergmann, be allowed to present and explain to the Paris Conference the plan regarding reparations which the German Government has prepared in full agreement with the representatives of the German trade, industry and finance who believe that they are capable of carrying out the same. It is added that the German Government would agree under the scheme to give all adequate guarantees for the proposed loan.—Reuter.

Leafield, January 1.—Preparatory to to-morrow's Allied Conference on reparations, in Paris, Mr. Bonar Law had a long consultation, this morning, with Lord Curzon who had arrived from Lausanne.

Consultation was continued this afternoon. —B. O. W. through Reuter.

LORD ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby has issued a Proclamation recalling British sincerity in giving effect to the establishment of Egyptian sovereignty which is appreciated by a large part of the population. On the contrary, a lying campaign has been conducted in Press and elsewhere with the object of fostering anti-British hatred and has culminated in a series of detestable murders. He warns the murderers that those professionally engendering hatred are not only bringing suffering on innocent victims but are likely to cause disaster to their own compatriots.—(Reuter).

THE "EGYPT" DISASTER

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

IV.

It is clear that there was no crowding by Indians in boats Nos. 4, 8, 13, 14 and 18. There remained 17. This was the Captain's boat It was the last of the launched boats. It is alleged that a large number of "Goanese stewards, and firemen, but *not lascars*" crowded into this boat *"immediately after the collision."* It is not explained why they should have crowded to this boat at once and not to the others on the port side, or to boats Nos. 13, 14 and 18 which were swung outboard on leaving Tilbury—The Report says:—"Unfortunately no officer or European seaman assigned to this boat went to it for *several minutes* . . . . Mr. Cameron, with the assistance of two lascars partially lowered this boat; having done so he shouted to the firemen and stewards in the boat to clear out, but they took no notice of his orders." It seems incredible that the men took no notice of the second officer Mr. Cameron when they later took notice of the Second Engineer Mr. Whyte. It is not clear when Mr. Cameron got to this boat. Mr. Cameron was ordered "to get away in boat No. 18, and to go alongside the after deck well and take off passengers. At this time *no crews* appropriate to their boat had fallen in *abrest* of their boat, and never did so. Mr. Cartwright ordered Mr. Cameron to take the first available men he could find. The boat was quickly got away." This is the boat that drifted away to the "Seine" without passengers. How could Mr. Cameron be busy lowering boat No. 17 "several minutes after the collission." Be this as it may the Report says, "Mr. Whyte, the Second Engineer, then came to this boat and ordered those in it to get out. *Some twenty did so*, and followed Mr. Whyte to the boats on the port side. The boat was then lowered to the hurricane deck." It is not stated how many men were in the boat. The maximum capacity was 51. But 20 getting out and following Mr. Whyte does not strike one as if there was lack of order or discipline so far as these men were concerned. From No. 17 Mr. Whyte appears to have gone to No. 8 on the port side. This was safely launched. Thence Mr. Whyte went to No. 4. This was launched but was caught by the davit head and went down with the ship, taking nearly all the occupants with her. Mr. Whyte was on deck near boat No. 4 till the boat when down with the ship.

To come back to No. 17. After it was lowered to the hurricane deck "Mr. French, the Supernumerary Second Officer, and about the same time Captain Carr, a passenger came to this boat." It will be remembered that Mr. French's boat was No. 7, but he went to No. 8 and saw it launched. It carried only a few—He must have come to No. 17 at a very late stage. However when he came "Captain Carr, who had an automatic pistol handed it to Mr. French. Mr. French was then able to get certain men out of the boat, which made room for passengers. The boat was lowered into the water. The pistol was returned to Captain Carr. *Many* passengers (male and female) went down the falls into it. Captain Carr got into this boat and took charge. In order to maintain order and prevent overcrowding in this boat. Captain Carr fired his pistol in the air. Quartermaster Scott then got into this boat and assumed control. Subsequently Captain Collyer got into this boat. . . Boat 17 with about 75 persons in her eventually went alongside the "Seine."

It is celar from these extracts from the Report that the finding of the Court against the lascars is absolutely untenable as the Court itself states that "Goanese stewards and firemen, *not lascars*" crowded into boat No. 17. As to Goanese stewards and firemen it is not stated how many were in the boat when Mr Whyte appeared on the scene. But 20 of them got off and followed Mr. Whyte who had no pistol and used no threats of firearms. Presumably Mr. Whyte was satisfied with 20 leaving the boat. Nevertheless some more were removed by Mr. French, apparently with pistol in hand after the boat was lowered to the hurricane deck. This made sufficient room for passengers. Many (male and female) got in. The number is not given of males or females. There is not the remotest hint that any passenger was left behind for want of room. Then Captain Carr got in, next Quartermaster Scott and finally Captain Carr—After these admissions and statements it seems to me absolutely absurd and unjust for the Court to hold that "this crowding of the boats prevented them from being promptly got out and lowered with proper complements of passengers and crew." Not a single officer has stated that the lowering of the boats was hindered by the presence of lascars, Goans or firemen. Certainly there was no difficulty in lowering boat No. 17. As for complements of passengers not a single passenger was kept out of boat No. 17. There was only one other boat, No. 14 into which "a few passengers were put." But no one accuses Goans or firemen or lascars for this paucity especially as the Chief officer himself lowered this boat. It seems to me that this is a case of *Fiat Injustitia ruat India.*

THE PISTOL.

The story of the pistol has changed beyond recognition. The Goan steward in boat No. 17 alleged that Captain Carr came on the boat deck, where he had no business to go, and actually fired at the men in the life boat. Some jumped into the sea, and some on the deck. Then Captain Collyer appeared on the scene and took the pistol from Captain Carr. Captain Carr himself according to cables before the Court inquiry had commenced, had boasted that he used the pistol to make room for the ladies. Now the story runs that Captain Carr appeared on the hurricane deck almost simultaneously with Mr. French and handed the pistol to him and not Captain Collyer. When Mr. Whyte did not require any pistol to persuade 20 men to get out and follow him from starboard side to port side, it is not plain why Captain Carr should have given Mr. French the pistol. It is not said that Mr. French wanted one. He certainly did not use it. As there were two Quartermasters at the fall, there is no reason for Captain Carr to take charge of boat No. 17. The most ridiculous part of the story is that Captain Carr fired the pistol in the air. The report does not say that any one was wounded by this foolish firing in the air to prevent overcrowding when no men were on the hurricane deck to overcrowd. The Goan seamen definitely stated two Indians were wounded. They were seen by the French officials. They were taken to London for the inquiry. I wonder whether they were examined. Captain Collyer stated that the non-European crew in this boat No. 17 were "absolutely terrorised with fear." Why should those who were allowed to remain in the boat be absolutely terrorised? Evidently this must have been so because of Captain Carr's firing on them and wounding two of them as alleged by my informant. Originally the firing was justified as the lascars were stubborn and violent. The charge was subsequently transferred from lascars to Goans later to 2 firemen. This is reflected in the evidence and finding of the Court that the lascars did not crowd into boat No. 17. As to firemen they were in their engine room till Mr. Whyte told them "to clear out." Then they went on deck. It seems to me that the slanders against the Indians began with the firing of the pistol by Captain Carr without any authority and without any justification whatever. It is the duty of the P. & O. Company to take legal proceedings against this unauthorised and unjustifiable firing by a passenger for the preservation of order and discipline, and protection of Indian seamen. No one would have dared to u the pistol against European seamen.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRAMFARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have certainly done well by doing a right thing at the right time, duly publishing in your Thursday's issue, in a leading column the main points that deserve being reconsidered by the public, the Municipal Corporation and the Tramway Company. I may state here in one sentence that the figures published by the—Managing Engineer Mr. Moberly on behalf of the Tramway Company, are far from satisfactory—in that—the Tramway Company will earn, if the proposed enhanced fare is sanctioned by the Corporation a guaranteed income of not less than thirty lakhs of rupees per annum, and not to the extent of only ten lakhs, as already stated by the Company. This statement must have been made through oversight. Because, I know as to what is the daily *income* now. If the zone system is introduced and the Company's proposals are duly approved by the Corporation, the Tramway Company's officials, the Directors as well as the shareholders will certainly express their gratitude to me, for my forecast of correct figures; with the result, that there will be a great demand for Tramway shares, and the market value will be much more than what it is at present. But I should never allow the shareholders, the Directors and the Company's officials to grow fat, at the expense of the travelling public, since each passenger will have to bear extra expense to the extent of twenty rupees a year, or nearly two rupees a month or at least one anna, a day. What the Company wants is to make up only ten lakhs of rupees per annum. This amount the Company is sure to make up, by carrying into effect the following practical suggestions, which will equally benefit the travelling public and the Tramway Company, which is too anxious to be prosperous, at public expense.

(a) That for travelling any one zone, a popular fare of half an anna, should be charged, for short distance as this system was in force, some years ago;

(b) That for any three zones, a usual fare of one anna, should be charged;

(c) While, an additional quarter anna or one anna and three pies must be the fare, for the fourth zone; and

(d) From the fourth zone or for all six zones, an anna and a half may be charged, of course As for children.

(e) the usual half rates must be charged. the minimum being "half an anna, up to any three zones; and three-fourth of an anna for more than three zones, being half of an anna and a half." It is therefore the bounden duty of all the city fathers to protect the interest of the travelling public, by supporting the workable scheme, as proposed by me, instead of approving and sanctioning the Tramway Company's selfish proposal. The more, the Company runs the cars for the benefit of the public, the more will the Company benefit itself; in return, and can thus develop more lines and can have a strong Reserve Fund for depreciation, etc.—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

DESTRUCTION OF MADHA FORT.

(To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE.")

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of your reader to the following paragraph No. 9 on page 64 of the Progress Report of the Archeological Survey of India Western Circle for 1919-20 which is recently published.

"During the year under review the Government were pleased to sanction the demolition of walls of the fort built by the Nimbalkars at Madha in the Sholapur District. This fort is celebrated in the annals of the early wars of the Marathas and their struggle for independence. The falls of this fort were standing and needed very little repairs. A protest against the order for dismantling this historical fortress was duly submitted to Government who did not think it proper to cancel the orders for demolition (Government Order No. A—14482 Public Works Department, dated 8-11-1919)."

All this is unintelligible to me. I do not understand why the Government who spend thousands of rupees every year for the conservation of ancient monuments should be led to pass this order with all the objections of the public. Yous, etc.

ANTIQUARIAN.

MR. ASQUITH AND VERSAILLES.

MRS. ASQUITH'S STORY.

The second instalment of Mrs. Asquith's autobiography closes with the story of Mr. Asquith's offer to go to Versailles as one of the British representatives:—

With the signing of the Armistice all thoughts turned to the Peace Treaty and the infinite complications it was likely to present to the three principal figures concerned.

Mr. Lloyd George's proved genius for handling men had not given him the time or opportunity necessary for studying foreign affairs; nor had he even been a great traveller. The French language is at all times difficult for an Englishman, and international law was not the strong point either of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Wilson, or Monsieur Clemenceau. Reading and writing letters, the latter had often said to me, was an occupation that bored him. Geographical frontiers want either knowledge or study and no American President, however eloquent, is qualified by his position to know much about European affairs. Nor was the vital problem of finance a subject that either one or the other of the three professed to know anything at all about.

When it was rumoured that neither our Foreign Office, War Office, nor Admiralty were to be represented at Versailles we were interested to guess who the personnel would be. and when it was known that no one versed in international law or finance had been approached, men of every party and opinion besieged our house, begging my husband to go to Paris. They said he must overlook all personal feeling and in such an emergency offer his services to his country that, having been Chancellor of the Exchequer, with an unrivalled knowledge of law, and leader of one of the great political parties, he had every right to be there as his counsel would prove invaluable in drawing up the Treaty of Peace.

All sorts of stories were current. Some said that, for reasons of a private character, Mr. Asquith refused to discuss politics with Mr. Lloyd George, and that at such a moment to think of oneself showed a pettiness inconceivable in a man of his quality.

AN INTERVIEW.

These stories spread to the House of Commons, and my husband told me that it had been repeated to him—with what accuracy he did not know—that Mr. Lloyd George had said that, in the event of any misfortune happening. Mr. Asquith would be largely responsible as he had never taken the trouble to talk to him about the present situation.

On hearing this my husband spoke to one of the Prime Minister's many henchmen and said he was ready and willing, should Mr. Lloyd George desire it, to speak to him at any time, and shortly after this—just before the General Election of December, 1918—Henry was asked to go to the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons.

Upon his return he told me what had occurred. He had been received with a friendliness that amounted to enthusiasm and asked where he stood. Mr. Lloyd George then said:—

"I understand you don't wish to take a post under the Government."

To which my husband answered that that was so, and added that the only service he thought he could render the Government would be if he were to go to Versailles, as from what he knew both of President Wilson and M. Clemenceau he was pretty sure they knew little of international law and finance, and that these two problems would be found all important in view of fixing future frontiers and the havoc the war was likely to create in all the foreign exchanges.

At this Mr. Lloyd George looked a little confused. He was walking up and down the room and in knocking up against a chair a pile of loose books were thrown upon the ground. Hastily looking at his watch and stooping down to pick up the books he said he would consider my husband's proposal. Nothing more was said; the interview was over and my husband never heard another word upon the matter.

THE STRAIN OF VICTORY.

Victory put a greater strain on the behaviour of nations and individuals than failure and you can take the measure of both, according to the way in which they bear it.

No British Prime Minister ever went abroad accompanied by wiser advisers than Mr. Lloyd George when he left England to make the Peace. He took, among others a young man of genius in Mr. Maynard Keynes, every word of whose writing has come true. But the minds were loose, the ears deaf, and the heads swollen of those to whom he was talking, and the worst instead of the best qualities were developed at Versailles, and seen as clearly as flags flown from ships.

MR SASTRI AND THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the speech of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri, wherein he has observed that "with regard to the Self-governing Dominions the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Indian Chamber of Commerce have passed resolutions expressive of impatience at the way in which they treat the just rights of our countrymen." I am directed to point out that the Rt. Hon. Sastri appears to be labouring under some misapprehension as the Indian Merchants' Chamber has not yet passed any such resolution. What happened was that a resolution to the effect under reference was moved by a member of the Chamber at the last Extraordinary General Meeting and it was resolved to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider and report on steps that can be taken in the shape of retaliatory measures such as boycott of Insurance Companies, Banks, etc., registered in the Self-governing Colonies and any other steps which the Sub-Committee may deem necessary, in view of the iniquitous and humiliating treatment meted out to Indians in the Self-governing Colonies of the British Empire.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. MEHTA,
Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

THE INDIVIDUAL JOURNALIST

HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the London District of the Institue of Journalists at the Hotel Cecil, London, in the mail week. Lately the Chairman of the London District who presided read letters of regret at inability to be present from the American Ambassador, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Major Astor, Senator Marconi, and others.

Mr. T. P, O'Connor, proposing "The Institute of Journalists," said that journalism was a profession in which many fell by the wayside, and if he were a rich man there was no cause to which he would give his money more readily than to providing against unemployment and old age amongst those engaged in the procession.

Mr. Frederrick Peaker, the president-elect of the Institute, responding said that a profession which had produced the Father of the House of Commons (Mr. O'Connor) and the Lord Chief Justice of England was one of which they might be proud. The Institute was a live and vigorous professional organization, and it sought to make the journalist an artist rather than a mechanic or artisan.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton proposed "Bench and Bar."

The Lord Chief Justice, replying, said :—

"A newspaper has a considerable power especially for mischief. Suppose that a man has acquired a great deal of money and he puts that money into soap, mustard, tobacco, or any other household commodity, his opinions, likes and dislikes are precisely of as much consequence to the civilized world as they were before. If he was a foolish person before, his friends know he is a foolish person still. But suppose that that same man chooses to put his money into double rotary printing machines, the merest caprice and whim of that man, by the mere force of this mechanical duplication may become a danger to the peace of the world.

"I say in all seriousness that that is a very formidable circumstance. When you put aside for the moment the dreadful consequences of infinite multiplication—by the double rotary machine—it may now be a quadruple rotary—the merit of the newspaper depends in the last resort, upon the individual capacity and character of the man who writes. The merit or demerit of that which is given to the public depends absolutely upon the character and the attainments of the individual journalist. This is why this most admirable Institute of Journalists is deserving of the commendation of us all. It is your object to raise the status and to cherish the traditions of the journalist. More power to your elbow." (Cheers.)

Mr. J. A. Spender, proposing "The London District," said the salvation of journalism lay in the hands of the individual journalist. The institute might do for the profession of journalism what had been done by similiar societies for the Bar and the medical profession, and might help to raise both the liberty and professional standard of conduct of the individual journalist against the monetary power, which otherwise degraded and lowered the Press.

The Chairman said that the fund raised for the memorial to the late Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, a former president was to be invested, and out of the interest an annual prize was to be given to mark some special achievement in journalism. The first prize was offered for the best essay on what the Institute of journalists had done and what it should do in the future.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really a pity that the clerks who are working in different offices for their means to live in this world the life of human beings, have lost, it seems to me, their self-respect, and though they are of the intelligent class of people, have become actually worse than the manual labourers. For, we all know that though the labourers do not form the intelligenzia of the nation, they have the tenacity to unite together to fight their own cause; whereas the quill-driving labourers have lost their manhood—it may be due to hard-working—and the natural tenacity of uniting together and facing the difficulties of this life and bettering their present position, by joining hands with their brothers and facing the common enemy with a united front. The pertinent question that comes uppermost is, how long will this kind of lethargy continue? For the man in the street will say: "It is you who help your employers to build up their capital." If that is true, why should you not try to better your own position? It is not possible to fight out such grievances ind' idually, but you can surely mend it if all members join together. Unity is strength. To enumerate the grievances would take too much time, but the main points are a living wage, old age maintenance, uniform working hours, leave during each year after the strenuous work, better treatment. And to get these things from the employers you have to exert yourselves much for which you must form a body and through that body you have to work for your betterment. Such a body, I know, is in existence at present and why should you not join that body and strengthen its hands? Clerks of Bombay, join the Clerks' Union to-day,—if you have not done so already—and help the cause of bettering your own position.—Yours, etc.,

PAPA RAJANNA.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he never looked back."

Why Baby cries

Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him; the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete food from birth.

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The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Don't buy Baby's Feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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NAVSARI NOTES.

A DEVI'S ORACLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

NAVSARI, Dec. 28.

The season is now in full force here. Visitors from various places have come down here in great numbers. This year a greater rush than ever has been evident owing to various reasons, the chief being the foundation ceremony of the Navsari Fire-Temple. The visitors include Mr. Justice Mulla and various other notabilities.

THE MEHERJI RANA LIBRARY.

On the 24th instant, Mr. Justice Mulla unveiled the portrait of the late Sir Ratan Tata in the Meherji Rana Library which is one of the best libraries in the State—next after the Baroda Central Library which institution has the special advantage of being supported by the State. The Meherji Rana Library is also well-known for its collection of old manuscripts which need research schalars to bring them to light. On the occasion a suggestion being made to establish a Research Scholarship to encourage the study of these manuscripts, which for the present merely give the unprofitable pleasure of possession, Mr. Justice Mulla, as a trustee of Sir Ratan Tata Charities, has promised to do all he can for establishing such an institution.

THE NAVSARI ATASH BEHERAM.

The foundation ceremony of the new building for the *Atash Beheram* (Fire-Temple) was performed in the morning of the 25th instant, by Dastoor Kaikobad Dastur Darabji Meherji Rana, the local head priest, before a huge Parsi gathering, including Mr. Justice Mulla, Messrs. Jalbhai Seth, Jehangir Vimadalal, Solicitor, Shams-ul Ulema Dr. Jivanji Mody and others. The absence of a section of the priestly class, especially the Desais, was quite conspicuous. The split is evidently due to the contention of the non-cooperating section to name the fire-temple as *"Atash Beheram-e-Desai-Khorshed."* In the evening a meeting was held when rival factions were present. Undignified words were soon exchanged and the matter having gone a step further to *argumentum baculinum*, the police had to be called in. But thanks to the discretion of the President the police were at once requested to leave the hall before the excitement at their presence could reach a high pitch. The troublesome element soon after left the meeting and the work was carried on peacefully. This incident has caused great surprise among other sister communities also.

THE IMMACULATE DEVI.

The supposed manifestation of the Goddess Devi has created a thorough revolution in the condition of the lower classes, and has caused quite a stir here. The Devi is on her circuit in Gujarat and as she is passing from one village to another she "leaves her footprints" behind. She is supposed to manifest herself through the medium of her chosen ones who proclaim her august arrival with a continuous nodding of their heads both ways like a pendulum bob. By her Olympian fiats, given to the public through these mediums, which would even put to shame the ancient Hellenic Oracles of Delphi and Dodona, her followers have to observe scrupulous cleanliness and are forbidden mutton diet, intoxicating drinks, domestication of fowls, sheep, etc. The healthy effect of all this has been that the one-time squalid dens of the lower classes are now no more squalid. Again what a lot of picketing could not do was soon effected through the dread of the Supernatural and the liquor and toddy shops are suffering from want of customers. But the worst feature of the affairs is the order of the Devi asking her illiterate blind worshippers to leave off all work and to sit at home till further instructions were given. As a consequence the people are idling away their time doing nothing but bathing four to five times a day and sweeping their houses as often. There has been a very rich harvest this year by the grace of God, but it is being spoilt for want of labourers to reap it. These illiterate fools even refuse to reap harvest in their own proprietary fields. A falling star, a strong blast of wind, the illness of a non-believer—all these seem to have an ominous meaning to them. The name of Mahatmaji is revered by them as the Oracle has proclaimed him to be their Saviour, and every day a fresh rumour is afloat how Mahatmaji miraculously appeared in various ways.

PICKETING ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

Picketing on foreign cloth was begun since a fortnight and is in full force. More than forty volunteers are at work in the local market and are working successfully. Cloth-merchants who have promised not to order out foreign cloth henceforth are let alone. Hindu merchants at times get excited and go so far as to abuse the volunteers who nothing daunted peacefully go on doing their patriotic work.

London January 1.—The first German aeroplane to land in this country since the war arrived at Croydon, to-day, carrying as passengers three directors of Avo Lloyd—a German air combine—who will discuss plans with the Daimler Company for air-service between London and Berlin.—B. O. W. through Reuter.

In a friendly game at Glasgow, Queen's Park beat Corinthians by three goals to one. Reuter.

Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of Police, who was taken ill after eating chocolates sent to him, has resumed his duties.—

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP *is excellent for*

—the world-famed remedy for digestive disorders—has a world-wide reputation amongst countless thousands of people who have proved its worth any time this last fifty years. They know from experience that Mother Seigel's Syrup

is excellent for

those who suffer from stomach and liver troubles. It assists the stomach to do its work thoroughly and efficiently, by toning and stimulating it to healthy activity, and it has a most beneficial effect upon both the liver and bowels. Try this world-famed remedy for your digestive disorders!

BILIOUSNESS-HEADACHE CONSTIPATION INDIGESTION

The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form.

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?

Price As. 8 per set.

Now is the time. Get your set from

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
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J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.
PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

gar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. state in their latest circular as under:—

"The waves of liquidation to which we referred last week seem to have run their course: a sharp break on Monday evidently left the market in a sold out condition and yesterday while only a moderate volume of business was put through, the undertone was good, with the market more responsive to buying than to selling orders. It looks as if those who sold out their cotton hoping to replace on a further break had simply lost their position, while it is believed also that quite a sharp interest has been formed in the expectation that, with the size of the crop becoming a dead issue, the unfavourable world trade outlook would become the main feature and perhaps cause a sharp break.

"There are, of course, possibilities in that direction that cannot be ignored, especially in connection with European international politics, and it is just as well not to become too enthusiastic, but we continue to feel that the cotton situation fully warrants a conservatively constructive attitude for a long time yet, with the expectation of a gradual and steady enhancement of values, as the inadequate supply slowly but surely dwindles away, until an ample replenishment by another crop becomes assured. What would happen should the out'ook next spring be far another small crop need not be considered at the moment.

Coming back to the more immediate future, it is well to bear in mind that we have about reached the end of the hedge selling period against actual cotton, so that sales of futures in any volume from now on can only be liquidation sales of old commitments or speculative short sales with nothing back of them. This strong technical feature of the scarcity of contrasts, reinforced by the scarcity of the actual and the strong position of the holders of what actual there is, will undoubtedly again attract speculation as the season advances, causing the situation to become even more alarming than warranted by the actual facts."

The Marwari Bazaar opened strong at Rs. 486½ for F.G. M.G. Broach April May and advanced to Rs. 489¼ on buying by some Marwari jobbers and offices. At this level on profit taking by Marwari shroffs and Cutcha Candy brokers the market eased to Rs. 481 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 480½. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 482½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481½ and closed at 481½. Five M. G. Oomra December January opened at Rs. 435½ and going up by a rupee and a half steadily declined to Rs. 430 on general and commission Houses selling the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 430½. While Oomra March opened at Rs 431½ and touched Rs. 432½. On selling by a Japan House and Marwari Operators the values eased to Rs. 422½ the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 423. F G. M.G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 348 while March Rs. 349 nominal

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a better demand both from exporters and local millwalas.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

In their cable, dated the 29th ultimo Messrs. Weld & Co., Livedpool, stated as below:

"Recent advance new high levels demonstrated strength of position. Believe facts supply and demand will cause higher market in the new year. Advise buying on any break."

LOCAL MARKET, 30th Dec.

Although New York advices were reported to be almost unchanged, our market opened Rs. 3 lower; with Broach at Rs. 476/8, and Jan. Oomra at Rs. 426. At the opening, on buying by commission houses Broach advanced to Rs. 479 and after remaining steady at this price for a large part of the session touched Rs. 481/8 just before the close on general buying by Marwari jobbers. Closing rates: Broach Rs. 481/8, Jan. Oomra Rs. 430, Mar Oomra Rs. 427. Jan. Bengal Rs. 349. Mar Bengal Rs. 351.

There was good demand for ready cotton. The forward market at Colaba opened steady with Broach at Rs. 482, and Jan. Oomra at Rs. 431. Japanese houses were buyers, and Broach advanced to Rs. 487 at which price there was some profit taking, and the market closed steady as under: Broach Rs. 486, Jan. Ooomra Rs. 436, Mar Oomra Rs. 432, Jan. Bengal Rs. 352.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Jan. 2nd 1922-23	1921-22	Plus, Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week for 30th Dec. 1922.	44,671	40,284	+ 4387
Receipts from 1st Sep. 1922 to 30th Dec. 1922	698,953	927,579	—228626
Shipments for 29th and 30th Dec. 1922.			
Europe	6,104	9,204	— 3100
China, Japan and Coast Ports —	28,682	41,278	— 12596
Total	34,786	50482	—15696
Tota Skipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 30th Dec. 1922. — — —			
Europe	208090	222905	—148'5
China	12754	6'945	—4819
Japan .. —	*58405	516489	—158084
Coast Ports —	*10384	6784	+ 3600
Total .. .	589'33	807123	—217490
Afloat in harbour Europe	4'392	7079	+ 33313
„ China, Japan & Coast Ports	23793	18496	+ 5300

*Including 195 bales for U. S. of America.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Jan. 2nd. Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the bi-week for 29th & 30th Dec. 1922	44,671	40,284
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 30th Dec. 1922 ..	6,98,953	9,27,579
Shipments for 29th and 30th Dec. 1922, Europe ..	6,104	9,204
China, Japan and Coast Ports	28,682	41,278
Total ..	34,786	50,492
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 30th Dec. 1922 Europe ..	2,08,090	2,22,905
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3,81,543	5,84,218
Total ..	5,89,633	8,07-123
Afloat in Harbour Europe	40,392	7,079
China, Japan and Coast Ports	23,796	18,49[illegible]

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S P. Rs.)

Bombay, Jan. 2nd.

		Rs.
F G. Broach ..	Apl./May. ..	481 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	346
F. G. Bengal ..	March ..	348
Fine. Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	431
Fine Oomra ..	March. ..	423 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 2nd.

		Rs.
F. G Broach ..	April-May ..	482
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	350
Fully „ „ ..	March ..	350
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan. ..	43[illegible]
Fine Oomra	March ..	42[illegible]

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 2nd.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab ..	390	375	355	340
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	452	447	432	—
M. G. Central F. No. 1	497	482	467	—
M. G. Central F. No. 2.	482	467	452	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 30th Dec. 922.

Cotton	27,498	Bales
Wheat	889	Qwts.
Linseed	3,702	„
Rape, etc.	703	„
Gingellyseed	1,417	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	6,889	„
Castorseed	2,294	„
Rice	98.319	„
Myrabolams	2,448	„
Cottonseed	34,505	„
Mowraseed	616	„
Gram	560	„
Jowar	170	„
Moong	Nil	„
Barley	480	„
Bajra	1,757	„
Coal	8,778	Tons.

3 day's Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jun 1

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Quotations Rs. a. p.	Intl. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-26 ..	47 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Kasachi Fangia ..	48 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Lohi ..	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 14 0	13 2 0
Linseed Brown Thin ..	12 8 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-18 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25 ..	65 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gujar 80-20 ..	61 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	58 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	—
Mowraseed	6 8 0	6 12 0
Barley	34 0 0	—
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	35 0 0	5 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26†5.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 26/4.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—25/6.
Bars Silver ready—82/4.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—81/2.
Bars Gold Silver 2nd settlement 80/14.

EXCHANGE.

B.C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 5/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Uncertain.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D Frcs. 411.
Bank's buying 3 M st D A Frcs. 441.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 431.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 153.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.
On New York—Bank's selling D D Rs. 325.
London Gold ready—sh. 88-11.
London Silver ready—d. 31-8.
London Silver forward—d. 30-10.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dol. 4.63-7/8.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 63.10.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.40.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 68.50.
Italian Exchange:—Liras 90.70.
German Exchange:—Marks 33000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper—Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan—Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923—Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 100/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 1935—Rs. 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949—Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to some improvement in the cloth market.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1360, India 92, Central 32/8, Tata Bank 14/12 & Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 38/12, Birla Mills 52/8, Bombay Cotton 835, Bu-Dyeing 1350, Bradbury 900xd, Century 317/8, Cent. India 318xd, Colaba Land 1765, Coorla 175, Crescent 370, Edw. Sassoon 365 E. D. Sassoon 3/14, Elphiston 86/4, Fazulbhoy 1043, Gokak 172/8, Ind-Bleaching 215, Ind-Malwa 525, Jamshed Mfg 290, Kastoorchand 475, Khatau 385, Kohinoor 1770, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhowji 315/-xd, Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3600, Meyer Sassoon 220, Morarji 5100, New Great 577/8, New City 495, Pabani 555, Pearls 787/8, Phoenix 755, Premier 100, Plane 135, Shapurji 203/12, Simplex 475, Standard 1900, Swan 995, Swadeshi 3205, Tata Mill 830 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 360, B. Burma 420, B. Burma N.I. 122/8, Bt-Burma pet 6/14, B. Tramway 161/4, B. Flour 1350, B. Steam 137/8, Bundi Cement 21, Ind-Cement 192/8, Katni Ord 187/8, Katni Deft x 310, New India 15/12 Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord 43/12, Tata Iron Defd 107/8, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 37/8 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 2. 4-40 S. T.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate.
Indore Malwa ..	522-8-0	525	520	522-8
Colaba ..	..	..	..	1770
Crescent ..	370	375	..	370
Kohinoor ..	1770	..	1745	1765
Nagpore Ordy.	3210	..	3165	3180
New Great ..	565	580	560	580
Pearl ..	785	790	775	780
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	745
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	840
Bombay Dyeing ..	1320	..	..	1350
Sir Shapoorji ..	202-8-0	..	201-1-0	205
Simplex ..	465	..	460	480
Swan ..	..	..	..	930
Swadeshi ..	3255	..	3200	3210
Century ..	592-8-0	615	587-8-0	615
Alcock ..	..	..	..	355
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	195
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	195
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	950
Tata Steel Defd. ..	108-12-0	..	..	107-8
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	..	..	..	43-12
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	22
Bombay Burma, Old ..	..	..	..	420
Bombay Burma, New ..	..	..	..	123-12
Bombay Steam, Ordy. ..	..	..	..	170
Bombay Electric Tramway.	101-4-0	..	..	102-8
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	2
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	20

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jun 2

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Cattle	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 . 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinsone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 36/40 inches ..	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gov mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four monars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/3293 ..	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 3
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40 inches ..	
Textile (Head) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 3
Kenith (Drum) per lb	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb. ..	1 6 0
Sallia:—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill, Century mill:—	
No. 1128 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 9 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Sheets 8 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Sheets 8½ lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Sheets:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kastoorchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 8 0
Bleach Sheets 8 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	9 10 0
E. D Rachael	9 2 0
Remarks:—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jun2-1-23

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	-1-1 16
Bank Demand	1/4-3/32
Dem. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-5/16
Per. Demand	415
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	234
Japan	157
Singapore	176

Market Steady.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The annual statement of the Bankers' Clearing House shows that the total clearings during 1922 were approximately 37,161 millions sterling, an increase of 2,230 sterling, compared with 1921, but a decrease of 1,857 millions compared with the record year of 1920. The new issues were on a somewhat larger scale than in 1921. The statement says the increase in the real trade cannot be regarded as a factor as any such increase was fully set off by the lower wholesale prices.—Reuter.

MOTOR SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Statistics published by the newspaper "motorsihps" show that the past year marked a record in motor shipbuilding, the total world tonnage of motor vessels completed being 429,465 tons against 333,475 in 1921. In Britain, 21 ships totalling 128,000 tons were completed as against 14 vessels of 116,850 tons in 1921.—B. O. W. through Reuter.

EBBW VALE COALFIELD DISPUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The protracted dispute in the Ebew Vale coalfields as a result of which thousands have been rendered idle has been at last settled on the basis of the price list drawn up by an arbitrator. Efforts are being made to start collieres and furnaces once more as soon as possible.—Reuter.

DARBHANGA SPG. & WG. MILL, LTD.

The ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's premises opposite Railway Station Navsari on Saturday the 23rd ultimo. In the absence of the Chairman Mr. E. K. Palia was proposed to take the Chair. The notice and Director's report was then read by the Secretary and it was unanimously resolved that the report and the audited balance sheet be adopted. Mr. R. J. Vimadalal, the retiring Director was re-elected and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. were appointed as Auditors for the coming year.

Major S. M. Tuback, one of the Shareholders then brought forward a resolution that an additional sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs be paid to Mr. E. K. Palia for supplying new machinery in place of secondhand and supplying additional machinery as per reports of Textile experts. In moving the resolution, he made a short speech expressing admiration at the work done by Mr. Palia in such a short time. The resolution was seconded by R. J. Garda Esqr At this stage Mr. J. J. Vimadalal raised a point of order and contended that the resolution could not be placed before the shareholders at the meeting as no previous intimation was given to them that it would be moved. He said that report of the Director's stated that Mr. Palia's claim will be placed before the shareholders in "due cousre" which meant that this matter was to come at a later date. The Chairman though he felt that "due course" need not necessarily be interpreted as meaning a later date, conceded that it is liable to be taken in the sense shown by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and as the resolution concerned payment to himself, he allowed the resolution to be withdrawn.

THE MAROL DACOITY CASE.

UNSATISFACTORY RESULT.

Simultaneously with the Marol Dacoity Case was committed a dacoity at Maval, both by daredevil fire-eating gangs of Pathan robbers. In both the cases some of the most "wanted" accomplices have escaped capture and the rich booty taken has not been recovered, although both the Bombay and the Suburban Police turned all the Pathan rookeries and chummeries within their respective areas inside out. The proceedings and the result of the Marol case have been fully reported by the Press.

In the Maval case which was recentsy decided, although eight Pathans had taken part, only three should be arrested the rest being still at large.

The three men were placed for trial before Mr. Sane, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a Jury.

Briefly the prosecution story was that the complainant Soomant Yeshwant Bondsare was a contractor in the Development Department and resided at Maval near Chembur (via Ghatkopar). There was a Pathan in his service who had come to know that Rs. 2,000 was brought by his master for making certain payments, and he was fired by a desire to rob this money. So he communicated the news and his mind to another man, and between them they organized a gang of eight men to raid the contractors quarters. To facilitate the commission of the projected dacoity they requisitioned the services of a Panjabi motor driver staying at Sankli Street, Byculla. This man was shown in the day time the road from Bombay to Maval and after all the preliminaries were arranged the gang raided the contractors quarters on the night of 15th July last, and there and then without much ado put the proposition before him: "Money or your life." The contractor seeing his life in jeopardy begged the robbers to spare him and handed them his keys. After they had ransacked the house they made good their escape in the motor car.

The robbers having fled away the contractor went to the Ghatkopar Police Station where he lodged his complaint, as a result of which only the three accused put up for trial could be captured.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 4 to 1 against the first accused he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; the two others were acquitted and discharged.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.994 inches.
Temperature of Air	75.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	64.5 „
Dew Point	58.1 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.560 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	85.3 „
Minimum temperature of Air ..	66.7 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	177 miles,

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Graduated Biochemist.
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INDIANS ABROAD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The interview given by Mr. C. F. Andrews to the Associated Press brings once more before the Indian public the question of our unfortunate countrymen overseas. There is no doubt that very troublesome days are ahead for these people and it is our duty to help them in their time of trouble. Though some of our papers are doing very noble service to the cause of Indians abroad yet no work is being done for them in an organised way. There is not a single association in the whole of India to help these people. Of course we need not take into consideration associations like the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay which do more harm than good. When I put forward my humble suggestion before Mahatma Gandhi in December 1920 to start an Association for Indians abroad he said 'I do not believe in associations. Take the case of Imperial Citizenship Association of Bombay. With all the funds at its disposal the Association is doing practically nothing". Thus the bad example set by the Bombay Association has been an obstacle in the way of starting any new organisation for our countrymen overseas.

The whole burden of the work for our people abroad has been borne by one man, that is, Mr. C. F. Andrews that most selfless Englishman in India. He has been twice to South Africa, twice to Kenya, twice to Fiji besides visiting Portuguese East Africa, Ceylon and Federated Malaya States also. He has been doing this work quite single handed for nearly ten years. Then there is Mr. Polak who has been indefatigable in his efforts for our people overseas. Nor can we forget our friend Mr. F. E. James of Calcutta Y. M. C. A., who has been doing very noble work for the returned Indian Emigrants. In fact he has done more for these unfortunate people than any of us Indians.

Thus most of the work that is being done for our brethren abroad is done by three Englishmen, Messrs. Andrews Polak and James. It is very fortunate that we have such noble helpers—and we ought to be grateful to these people—but is it really creditable on our part not to take up the work ourselves? At the time of the Special Congress in Calcutta Mahatma Gandhi was kind enough to give me an hour for an interview about the Indians abroad. In answer to my question, "In view of your having taken up Non-Cooperation how do you propose to work for our countrymen abroad?" he said, "My faith in the British statesmen is shattered to pieces. I expect to get little or no assistance of a substantial character from the Imperial Government in order to redress the wrongs. Till, therefore, we have obtained complete responsible Government, we would bring more prominently than hitherto to the notice of the public here the grievances of our countrymen abroad, and the volume of the indignation of the country ever-growing in its intensity because of these wrongs, will be such that the Government cannot—will not—be able to resist its pressure and will be compelled to take effective steps.....We shall, therefore, still continue to call public meetings, frame protests but they will all be by way of arming ourselves with a power that will compel the Government to do its duty."

I wonder if any effort has been made to bring the grievances of our countrymen abroad more prominenty to the notice of the public. Why, the question of Indians abroad has been neglected almost altogether. An effort was made at the time of the Special Congress at Calcutta to bring a resolution before the Subjects Committee condemning the Fiji Government for suppressing an industrial strike of our countrymen in the Colony by the use of machine guns, but the effort failed. At the Nagpur Congress the resolution about the Indians abroad was the *last* resolution on the *last* day. Not a single word was spoken about it, was simply read and passed. At Ahmedabad the question was not taken up at all. I am afraid they may neglect it at Gaya also. An unfortunate idea is getting abroad that while we are ready to exploit the grievances of our people in th Colonies, we are not ready to help them in their time of trouble. This impression ought to be removed and the only way to remove it is to take up the work in right earnest. Shall we do it?—Yours, etc.

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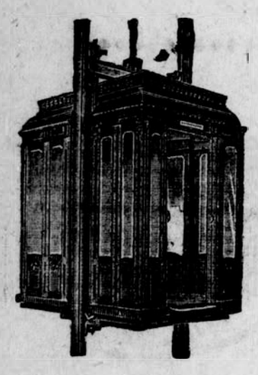

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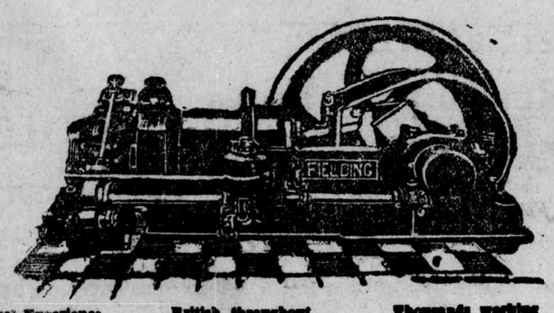

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